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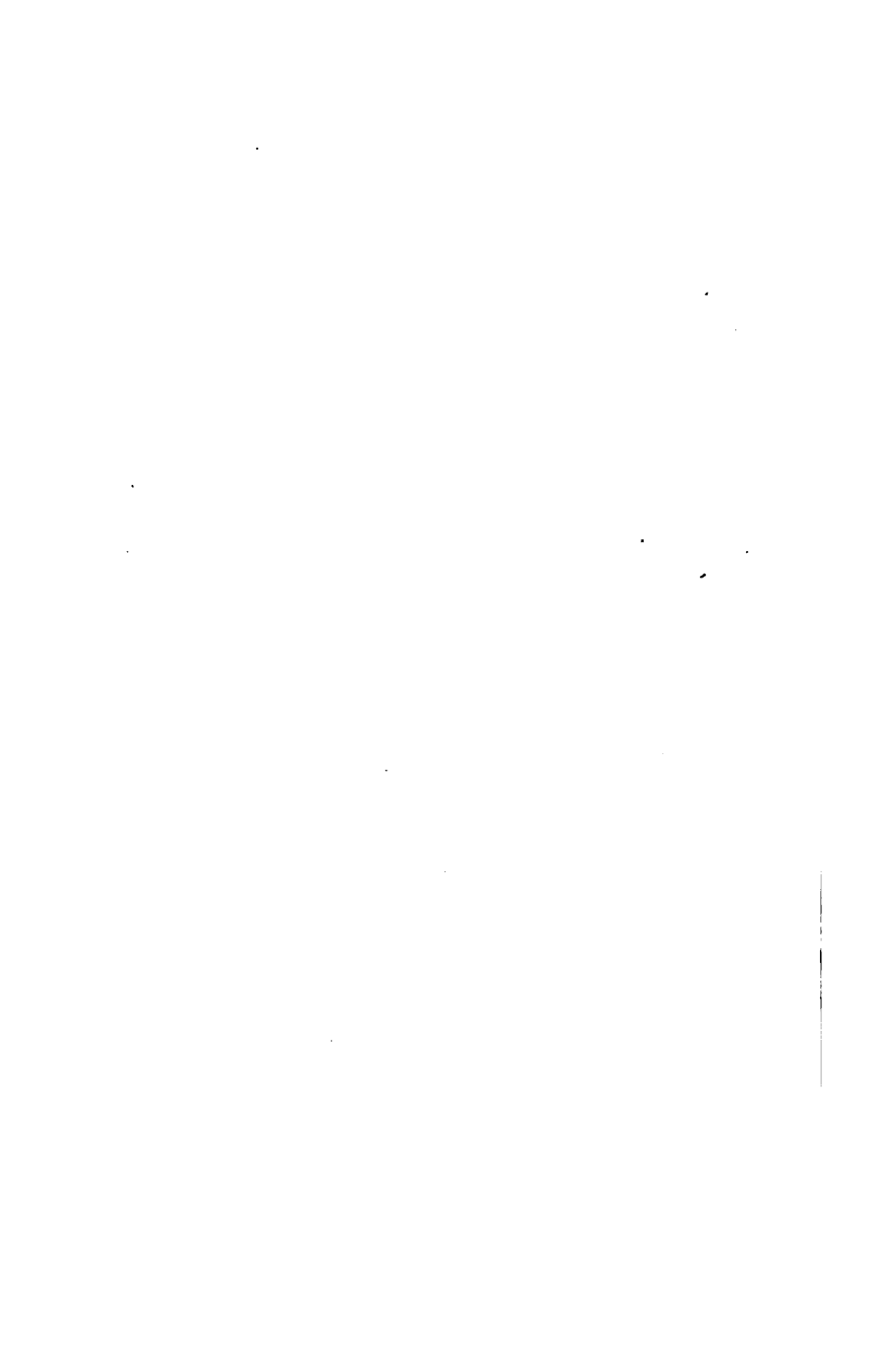
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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF
NEW-YORK
FROM
1609 TO 1812
BY
JOHN B. HEATON



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K E Y

TO

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL EXAMINER.

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KEY
TO
THE LADIES'
COLLEGE & SCHOOL EXAMINER.

BY
M. A. JOHNSTON.



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KEY
TO
THE LADIES'
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL EXAMINER.

Lesson 1.

1. William Wordsworth, 1770-1850. 'The Excursion,' 'Peter Bell,' 'The White Doe of Rylstone,' 'The Waggoner,' 'Sonnets on the River Duddon,' 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets,' 'Yarrow Revisited,' 'The Prelude.' This poet had an intense appreciation of nature, his perception of its most minute beauties was exquisitely fine, and his works abound in truthful and detailed descriptions of scenery. His style is simple, pure, and dignified. The 'Excursion,' which, with the 'Prelude,' is a fragment of a never completed moral epic to be called the 'Recluse,' is his grandest work; it is rich in fine thoughts, picturesque descriptions, and calm tender beauty. He excelled in the composition of the sonnet. Wordsworth was the chief of the Lake school of poets, and his works excited at first much hostile criticism; their simplicity of subject and style offended the tastes of many, and he was reproached with inartistic construction, inharmonious associations, and tedious prolixity in his larger works, and a general meagreness of diction.

2. 1 'Lochiel's Warning,' Thomas Campbell. —
2 'Romeo and Juliet,' Act II. Scene ii. Shakespeare.
—3 'Romeo and Juliet,' Act V. Scene i.

3. 1 Cowper, 1731-1800.—2 Burns, 1759-1796.—
 3 Shelley, 1792-1822.—4 Lord Byron, 1788-1824.—
 5 Pope, 1688-1744.—6 Coleridge, 1772-1834.—7 Co-
 ventry Patmore, 1823.—8 Longfellow, 1807.

4. Miltiades. Themistocles. Aristides.—Miltiades is celebrated as the hero of the battle of Marathon, B.C. 490, when 10,000 Greeks conquered 110,000 Persians. He was decreed great honours by his grateful countrymen. Shortly after the battle he induced the Athenians to entrust him with the command of a fleet of seventy ships, promising to enrich the state. He used this force to gratify a private animosity. He besieged Paros, but unsuccessfully, and returned to Athens, where he was put upon his trial. In remembrance of his services at Marathon, the penalty of death was commuted to the payment of a fine of fifty talents. Being unable to raise this sum, he was imprisoned, and died soon after of a wound received at Paros.—Themistocles converted Athens into a maritime power, and thus enabled it to repel successfully the second Persian invasion. He persuaded the Athenians to build ships with the produce of the silver mines at Laurium, instead of distributing it amongst the citizens. It was owing to his foresight, skill, and courage, that the Greeks were victorious at Salamis, B.C. 480. A panic had seized them, but he compelled them to fight. He caused Xerxes to be informed that the Greeks intended to withdraw their fleet, and advised him to cut off their retreat; the king therefore blocked up the channel between Salamis and the mainland with his ships, and the Greeks, seeing the greatness of their danger, fought bravely and won a complete victory. Themistocles afterwards displeased the Athenians by his ostentation and vanity, he was ostracised and retired to Argos, 471. Being accused of bribery and participation in the treason of Pausanias, he fled to Admetus, king of the Molossi, and finally to Artaxerxes, who welcomed him warmly, granted him a residence in Magnesia, and supplied his necessities with a royal magnificence. He died there, probably from poison administered by himself, B.C. 449. Themistocles

possessed splendid talents, both as a statesman and general, but was extremely ambitious and unscrupulous in the means he used to promote his aims.—Aristides, surnamed the 'Just,' for his strict integrity, was the rival of Themistocles, through whose influence he was ostracised, B.C. 483. He fought at the battle of Marathon, and contributed to the victory at Salamis. He was recalled from exile and commanded the Athenians at the battle of Plataea, 479, when the Persians again suffered a total defeat. He took a prominent part in public affairs till his death, about 468. The expenses of his funeral were defrayed by the state, his son received a grant of land, and his two daughters were decreed portions. Aristides did not possess the genius of Themistocles, but his undeviating uprightness and earnest desire for the public good have won for him an imperishable fame.

5. Cato the Censor, a celebrated Roman, B.C. 234–149. He was one of the deputies sent to Carthage to mediate between Massinissa and the Carthaginians, and struck with the prosperous condition of the city, he declared Rome would never be safe as long as Carthage existed.

6. Cardinal Richelieu, in the reign of Louis XIII. 1635.

Lesson 2.

1. 1 Louis XIV. of France.—2 Louis XV.—3 Louis IX.

2. These terms are applied to two classes of animals, and signify literally four-handed and thick-skinned. The Barbary ape found in Gibraltar is the only representative in Europe of the first, and the wild boar of the last.

3. Robert Southey, 1774–1843.—'Thalaba, the Destroyer,' 'The Curse of Kehama,' 'Roderick, the Last of the Goths,' 'Madoc,' 'Joan of Arc,' 'Mary, the Maid of the Inn,' and many prose works. 'The Life of Nelson,' 'History of the Peninsular War,' &c.—Wordsworth, see Lesson 1, question 1.—Alfred Tennyson, 1810. 'The Princess,' 'In Memoriam,' 'Maud,' 'Idylls of the King,' 'Enoch Arden,' 'Locksley Hall.'

4. The Escorial, in Madrid, is the largest palace in Europe. It was built by Philip II. in honour of a victory gained at St. Quentin, on St. Lawrence's day. The king had vowed to build a church, a monastery, and a palace. This edifice includes all those buildings, and was formed so as to resemble a gridiron in remembrance of the manner of the Saint's martyrdom. It is said to have 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows. It was begun in 1563, and finished 1586.

5. Deucalion was the son of a Thessalian king. He and his wife Pyrrha were the only people saved in the deluge which destroyed all the inhabitants of Hellas. After the nine days' flood, they were commanded by the oracle of Themis to cover their heads, and throw the bones of their mother behind them. This they interpreted as meaning the stones of the earth. Those thrown by Deucalion changed into men, those by Pyrrha into women.

6. In the reign of William III., 1694.

Lesson 3.

1. Stonehenge, Wilts. Druidical remains.—St. Alban's, Herts, named after the first British martyr, who suffered death there, A.D. 303.—Bury St. Edmund's, named after the brother of Alfred the Great, who was murdered there by the Danes, 871.—Pevensey, Sussex. Landing of William the Conqueror.—Hastings, near which town the battle was fought, 1066.—New Forest, Hants, laid out by William I. William Rufus met his death there.—Winchester, a very ancient city, the capital of England during the Saxon rule.—Canterbury Cathedral. Scene of the murder of Becket.—Lewes, Evesham. Battles, Henry III.—Shrewsbury. Battle, Henry IV. Northampton; Towton; Hexham; Barnet; Tewkesbury. Battles during the wars of the Roses.—Bosworth, Leicestershire. Battle, death of Richard III.—Fotheringay. Noted for its castle, now destroyed, where Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded.—Edgehill. Newbury. Naseby. Battles between Charles I. and the

Parliament.—Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight. The residence of Charles I. after his escape from Hampton Court, 1647. His daughter, Elizabeth, died there, 1649.—Worcester. Battle between Charles II. and Cromwell.—Lutterworth, Leicestershire, of which Wycliffe was rector.—Ipswich. Birthplace of Wolsey.—Stratford-upon-Avon, of Shakespeare.—Huntingdon, of Cromwell.—Bedford, of Bunyan.—Lichfield, of Dr. Johnson.

2. Mercury is 36,000,000 miles distant from the sun; its diameter is 3,140 miles; and it revolves round the sun in 88 of our days.—Neptune is 2,869,000,000 miles distant from the sun; its diameter is 42,000 miles; and it revolves round the sun in 164 of our years.

3. Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Propertius, and Tibullus, poets; Livy, Sallust, Diodorus Siculus, Velleius Paterculus, Cornelius Nepos, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, historians; Strabo, geographer; Vitruvius, architect; Mæcenas, statesman and friend of Augustus.

4. The public education of the Spartan boys began at 7 years of age. They were taught all gymnastic and warlike exercises. To accustom them to bear severe suffering without complaint, they were cruelly scourged before the altar of Diana in the presence of all the people; some even died under it without a murmur. To inure them to heat and cold, hunger and thirst, they wore the same garment in all seasons, and were not allowed a sufficient quantity of food. Thieving was encouraged, but punishment for the want of dexterity was the consequence of detection. They all dined at a public table, in companies of 15; black broth formed the principal dish. A contempt for literature and the fine arts was instilled, and they were forbidden to engage in commerce. At 30 they were allowed to marry and to take part in the public assembly; but they still dined in public and resided in barracks. At 60 they were freed from these restrictions. This system inculcated the duty of obedience to the laws, respect for parents, reverence for old age, undaunted courage, patriotism, and love of glory, but

it repressed all humane feelings; and though it rendered them a military race, it deprived them of many of the graces that may adorn a brave character.

5. Augereau, Berthier, Bernadotte, Bessi res, Davoust, Junot, Jourdan, Kellermann, Lefebvre, Murat, Mass na, Moreau, Macdonald, Ney, Soult.

6. There are 5 great orders of architecture: the Tuscan, the Doric, the Ionic, the Corinthian, and the Composite.

Lesson 4.

1. Goethe, 1749 - 1832. 'Faust,' 'Iphigenia,' 'Egmont,' 'G tz von Berlichingen,' 'Hermann and Dorothea,' 'Werther,' and 'Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship.'—Schiller, 1759-1805. 'Wallenstein,' 'The Robbers,' 'William Tell,' 'Mary Stuart,' 'Lay of the Bell,' 'Ode to Joy,' 'History of the Thirty Years' War.'

2. 1 Lord Macaulay, 1800-1859; 2 Robert Pollok, 1799-1827; 3 Campbell, 1777-1844; 4 Milton, 1608-1674.

3. Charlemagne, A.D. 768-814; reigned before the union of the Saxon Heptarchy under Egbert, 827.—Philip II., 1180-1223. Henry II., Richard I., John and Henry III.—Louis IX., 1226-1270. Henry III.—Philip VI., 1328-1350. Edward III.—Charles V., 1364-1380. Edward III., Richard II.—Louis XI., 1461-1483. Edward IV.—Louis XII., 1489-1515. Henry VII. and VIII.—Francis I., 1515-1547. Henry VIII.—Henry IV., 1594-1610. Elizabeth, James I.—Louis XIV., 1643-1715. Charles I., Cromwell, Charles II., James II., William III., Anne, George I.

4. Bernard Palissy is celebrated as the inventor of the beautiful Palissy ware. He was born of poor parents at Agen, France, 1510. By his talents as a painter on glass and as a land surveyor, he contrived to drag on an impoverished existence for the sixteen years which he devoted to the discovery of the art of enamelling on porcelain. He also made some geological and chemical discoveries, and published two works on those subjects.

He was a Huguenot, and being incarcerated in the Bastille for his religious opinions, he died there, 1589.

5. There were many oracles in different parts of Greece. The most ancient was that of Zeus (Jupiter), at Dodona, Epirus. The priests were called Helli, or Selli, and the answers of the god were gathered from the sound of the wind rustling in the branches of the oaks or beeches. The most famous was that of Apollo, at Delphi. It enjoyed such a reputation, that it was consulted even by foreign nations. There was a small opening in the ground in the middle of the temple, from which a gas ascended; the priestess called Pythia being seated in a tripod placed over it, became affected by the vapour, and, in a state of supposed divine inspiration, gave forth the answers of Apollo, which were delivered to the people in hexameter verse. The oracle of Trophonius, in a cave at Lebadea in Bœotia, was also held in great repute. Those who wished to consult it were required to make certain sacrifices, to bathe in particular rivers, to anoint themselves with oil, and clothed in a linen robe, holding a cake of honey in their hands, they entered the cave, which they usually quitted in a very dejected state of mind.

6. 12,000,000 miles a minute.

Lesson 5.

1. Aphelion, the point of a planet's orbit which is farthest from the sun; Perihelion, the point of a planet's orbit which is nearest the sun. Apogee, the sun or moon's greatest distance from the earth; Perigee, the moon's least distance from the earth.

2. 1 'Pleasures of Hope.' Campbell.—2 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard.' Gray.—3 'King John,' Act IV. Scene ii. Shakespeare.

3. A great philanthropist, born in London 1727. He travelled through England and Europe visiting the prisons, making great efforts for the amelioration of the condition of their occupants, which was at that time most deplorable. He devoted his life to this benevolent

object, and published many works in furtherance of it. He died at Cherson, 1790.

4. After the murder of the emperor Pertinax by the Prætorian guard, A.D. 193, the empire was put up for sale to the highest bidder. It was bought by Didius, who was murdered by the soldiers after a reign of two months.

5. From the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from his persecutors, A.D. 622.

6. Air is composed of two chief gases in the proportion of 77 parts of nitrogen to 21 of oxygen, with 2 parts of aqueous vapour, carbonic acid, ammonia, etc.

Lesson 6.

1. The Danube rises in the Black Forest in Germany, is 1,700 miles long, and flows through part of Baden, Wurtemberg, Hohenzollern, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, between the Banat and Servia, and Wallachia and Bulgaria, into the Black Sea. Towns:—Sigmaringen, Ulm, Ingolstadt, Neustadt, Ratisbon, Passau, Linz, Vienna, Presburg, Buda, Pesth, Widin, Nikopolis, Sistova, Rustchuk, Silistria, and Hirchova.

2. In 1717, by J. C. Schröder, of Dresden; or, as some say, in 1758, by Bartolomeo Cristafoli.

3. Edward III., 1335, created the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall.—Richard II., 1385, made his favourite, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Marquis of Dublin.—Ethelred I., 866-871, gave the title of earl to his brother Alfred, afterwards surnamed the Great.

4. Artemisia, Queen of Caria, Asia Minor, erected a splendid monument to the memory of her husband, Mausolus, who died B.C. 353. It was one of the wonders of the world, and all grand sepulchral monuments have since been called mausoleums.—Calico, from Calicut, Hindostan, whence it was first exported.—Paper, from papyrus, a reed growing on the banks of the Nile, from which the Egyptians made paper.

5. The battle of Pharsalia, Thessaly, was fought B.C. 48, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey. After an ob-

stinate struggle, the former won a complete victory, and thus became sole master of Rome.—Philippi, Macedon, B.C. 42, between Octavianus and Antony, and Brutus and Cassius. It resulted in the defeat of the latter, who put an end to their lives.—Actium, Acarnania, on the Ambracian Gulf, B.C. 31. Octavianus gained a decisive victory over Antony and Cleopatra, and from this time ruled supreme in Rome.

6. 7,912 English miles.

Lesson 7.

1. 1 Mark Akenside, 1721–1770; 2 Samuel Rogers, 1763–1855; 3 Thomas Campbell.

2. J. Van Eyck, 1366–1441; Quentin Matsys, 1430–1529; Breughel, 1565–1625; P. P. Rubens, 1577–1640; Snyder, 1579–1657; Teniers, 1582–1649; Teniers, junior, 1610–1694; Hobbima, 1611–1670.

3. Edward II. deposed and murdered at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, 1327; Richard II. deposed and murdered at Pomfret Castle, Yorkshire, 1399; Henry VI. deposed and murdered in the Tower, 1461; Edward V. murdered in the Tower, 1483; Charles I. executed, 1649.

4. Virgil, the chief Roman epic poet, B.C. 70–20. The *Bucolia*, *Georgica*, *Æneid*.—Horace, Roman poet, B.C. 65–8. Odes, satires, epodes, epistles.—Lucan, Roman poet, A.D. 39, condemned to death by Nero, 65. ‘*Pharsalia*,’ an account of the struggle between Cæsar and Pompey.

5. A statue of Pallas (Minerva) in Troy, upon the preservation of which the safety of the city was said to depend. It was stolen by Ulysses and Diomedes and taken to Greece.

6. The Duc de Sully, 1560–1641, was the sagacious minister and faithful, uncompromising friend of Henry IV. By his skilful management and unwearied assiduity he repaired the monetary credit of the nation, ruined by the civil war, and restored prosperity to France. He employed his declining years after the

murder of the king in preparing some interesting memoirs.—Talleyrand, created Prince of Benevento by Napoleon I., was born at Paris, 1754. He was destined to the church from infancy, and in 1788 became Bishop of Autun. He took a prominent part in the Revolution, and in 1791 renounced his bishopric and his ecclesiastical character. He held office under the Directory, Napoleon, Louis XVIII., and Louis Philippe, and was ambassador to England from 1830 to 1835, when he retired from public life. He died 1838.

Lesson 8.

1. Jupiter is the largest; its diameter is 90,000 miles, and it revolves round the sun in about 12 years.—Mercury is the smallest. See Lesson 3, question 2.

2. Amazon, S. America, 4,700 miles. Mississippi and Missouri, N. America, 4,400. The Nile, Africa; Yang-tse Kiang, China; Yenesei, Siberia, all 3,000 miles. Rio de la Plata, S. America, 2,500.

3. Machiavelli, 1469–1527, was a distinguished statesman and author. For 14 years he acted as secretary to the Florentine Republic. He was imprisoned and tortured on suspicion of being implicated in a plot against the Medici, but was released through the intervention of Leo X. He is famous as the author of 'The Prince,' a work which has been the subject of much discussion. It treats of the art of reigning, and the writer considers no means unlawful that will tend to the acquisition or preservation of power. It is by some considered as a satire; this opinion is not, however, shared by Macaulay. Machiavelli also wrote 7 books on the 'Art of War,' a 'History of Florence,' 'La Mandragola' and 'La Clizia,' two comedies.

4. Napoleon I. made his brother Joseph King of Naples first, and afterwards King of Spain; Louis, father of the present Emperor, King of Holland; Jerome, King of Westphalia; his sister Caroline, married to Joachim Murat, became Queen of Naples; to Eliza, married to Count Bacciochi, he gave the

Grand Duchies of Tuscany, Piombino, and Lucca; to Pauline, married to Prince Camillo Borghese, he gave Piacenza and Guastalla.

5. The Act of Uniformity was passed in the reign of Charles II., 1661. It obliged all clergymen to be ordained by bishops, to subscribe the 39 Articles, and to use the Book of Common Prayer. 2,000 ministers refused to comply, and were ejected from their livings.

6. Henry II., 1155-1189; Richard I., 1189-1199; Edward I., 1272-1307; Edward III., 1327-1377; Henry IV., 1399-1413; Henry V., 1413-1422; Edward IV., 1461-1483; Richard III., 1483-1485.

Lesson 9.

1. Marathon, B.C. 490; Thermopylæ, Salamis, and Artemisium, B.C. 480; Plataea and Mycale, B.C. 479; Eurymedon, B.C. 469; Leuctra, B.C. 471; Mantinea, B.C. 362; Chæronea, B.C. 338; Granicus, B.C. 334; Issus, B.C. 333; Arbela, B.C. 331; Ticinus and Trebia, B.C. 218; Thrasymene, B.C. 217; Cannæ, B.C. 216; Zama, B.C. 202; Pharsalia, B.C. 48; Philippi, B.C. 42; Actium, B.C. 31.

2. Twenty-six. London, Durham, Winchester, Exeter, St. David's, Chichester, Lichfield, Oxford, St. Asaph, Manchester, Hereford, Llandaff, Lincoln, Salisbury, Bath and Wells, Ripon, Norwich, Bangor, Rochester, Carlisle, Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol, Ely, Peterborough, Chester, Sodor and Man.

3. The Alexandrian Library was founded by Ptolemy Lagus, or Soter, and Ptolemy Philadelphus, his son, who reigned from B.C. 323 to 247. It suffered severely from fire during the siege of Alexandria by Julius Cæsar, and was totally destroyed by command of Caliph Omar, A.D. 651.

4. The Earth, 1; Jupiter, 4; Saturn, 7; Uranus, 6; Neptune, 1.

5. Edward the Confessor, 1058; George I., 1714.

6. Sir Christopher Wren. It was commenced in the reign of Charles II., 1675, and finished in that of Anne, 1710.

Lesson 10.

1. Ralph Holinshed, 1578-1582; Earl of Clarendon, 1608-1674; David Hume, 1711-1776; W. Robertson, 1721-1793; Oliver Goldsmith, 1728-1774; Edward Gibbon, 1737-1791; Dr. Russell, 1741-1793; Rev. Dr. Lingard, 1771-1851; Henry Hallam, 1778-1859; W. Napier, 1785-1860; W. Mitford, 1744-1827; P. F. Tytler, 1791-1841; Sharon Turner, 1768-1847; Sir F. Palgrave, 1788-1861; Lord Macaulay, 1800-1859; Sir Archibald Alison, 1792; G. Grote, 1794; Connop Thirlwall, 1797; J. A. Froude.

2. Peleus and Thetis invited all the gods to the celebration of their marriage but Eris, or Discordia. Enraged at this slight, she threw among the company an apple with the inscription, 'to the fairest,' which was claimed by Hera (Juno), Athena (Minerva), and Aphrodite (Venus). Jupiter ordered Paris to decide the dispute on Mount Ida. Juno promised him the sovereignty of Asia, Minerva renown in war, Venus the loveliest of women for his wife; and Paris decided in her favour.

3. Inoculation was introduced into England by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, after her return from Turkey, 1721.—Vaccination by Dr. Jenner, 1799.

4. Plants whose leaves fall in autumn.

5. Hastings, 1066; Lincoln, 1141; Northallerton, or the Battle of the Standard, 1138; Lewes, 1264; Evesham, 1265; Neville's Cross, 1346; Shrewsbury, 1403; St. Alban's, 1455 and 1461; Bloreheath, 1459; Northampton and Wakefield, 1460; Towton, 1461; Hedgeley Moor and Hexham, 1464; Barnet and Tewkesbury, 1471; Bosworth, 1485; Stoke, 1486; Edgehill, 1642; Newbury, 1643; Marston Moor, 1644; Naseby, 1645; Worcester, 1651; Sedgemoor, 1685.

6. Thomas Campbell's chief works are 'Pleasures of Hope,' 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' 'Hohenlinden,' 'Ye Mariners of England,' 'The Battle of the Baltic,' 'Lord Ullin's

Daughter,' and 'Specimens of the British Poets.' Campbell is noted for his correct and classical style; for the sweetness, elegance, and tenderness with which he treated all his subjects; and for the great care and finish he bestowed on them. 'The Pleasures of Hope,' published before he was 22, and 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' established his fame. They contain numerous passages of great vigour and beauty, and display much richness of imagery, power of description, purity of sentiment, and tenderness of feeling. Some of his shorter pieces equal, if not surpass, his larger poems; they are most graphic and spirit-stirring. All his better works were published before he was 32. He said of himself, shortly before his death, 'It is an inexpressible comfort, at my time of life, to be able to look back, and feel that I have not written one line against religion or virtue.'

Lesson 11.

1. Agrarian laws are those relating to the division of land. Sumptuary laws are those which regulate the expenses of dress and social life.

2. The ostensible cause of the Crimean war was the dispute between the Latin and Greek Churches for the possession of the Holy Places. France and Russia took opposite sides in the quarrel, and at the instance of the Sultan a mixed commission was formed, which decided in favour of the Greek Church. Prince Menschikoff, the Russian minister, was not however satisfied: he claimed that the Czar should exercise a protectorate over the Greek Christians resident in Turkey, which the Sultan considered inimical to his authority. After much negotiation war was declared by Turkey against Russia, October 5, 1853. She sustained the struggle alone with varying success, till England and France espoused her cause, March 28, 1854. Hostilities commenced with the bombardment of Odessa, April 22. August 16, Sir C. Napier destroyed the batteries of Bomarsund. An expedition against the Crimea being determined on, the allied forces sailed from Varna, and landed at Old Fort,

near Eupatoria, September 14, and on the 20th of the same month the battle of the Alma was won; October 26, battle of Balaklava; November 5, the victory of Inkermann. The troops suffered much from cholera in the summer, and from want of food and shelter during the winter, though ships laden with stores were in Balaklava harbour. This exciting discontent in England, a change of ministry occurred; Lord Palmerston assumed the place of Lord Aberdeen, and more energetic measures were taken to supply the troops with necessaries. Miss Nightingale and nurses arrived at Scutari, November 6, 1854. The Czar Nicholas died March 2, 1855, and his son Alexander II. succeeded him. Kertch and other forts on the sea of Azov destroyed June, 1855. The King of Sardinia joined the Anglo-French alliance, and the victory on the banks of the Tchernaya ensued, August 16. After a protracted siege, Sevastopol was taken September 8. Russia sued for peace, and a treaty was signed at Paris, March 30, 1856. The allies quitted the Crimea July 9.

3. At the battle of Mantinea, in Arcadia, between the Spartans and Thebans, B.C. 362.

4. Borneo, 260,000 square miles; Japan, 260,000; Madagascar, 225,000; Papua, or New Guinea, 200,000; Sumatra, 120,000; New Zealand, 100,000; Great Britain, 87,000.

5. Somnus was the god of sleep. Morpheus the god of dreams.

6. In the reign of Charles II., 1666.

Lesson 12.

1. Pluiose. Ventose. Germinal. Floréal. Prairial. Messidor. Thermidor. Fructidor. Vendémiaire. Brumaire. Frimaire. Nivose.—Pluiose, January 20 to February 18. Ventose, February 19 to March 20, and so on.

2. 95,000,000 miles.

3. 1 James Thomson, 1700–1748; 2 Alfred Tennyson; 3 Felicia Hemans, 1783–1835; 4 Samuel Rogers, 1763–1853.

4. The reigns of Elizabeth and Anne in England, and of Louis XIV. in France.

5. $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles make a degree.

6. Robert Fulton, an American, who launched the first steamboat at New York, October 3, 1807.

Lesson 13.

1. Catherine de Medici was wife of Henry II. of France, and daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, Duke of Urbino.—Marie de Medici was the second wife of Henry IV. of France, and daughter of Francis, duke of Tuscany.

2. Laocoon was a Trojan priest of Apollo. He tried to dissuade his countrymen from drawing into the city the wooden horse which the Greeks had left behind them, when they pretended to sail away from Troy. As he was about to sacrifice a bull to Neptune, the implacable enemy of Troy, two serpents came out of the sea, coiled round Laocoon and his two sons, and killed them.

3. Wycliffe, 1324–1384; W. Tyndale, 1477–1536; Miles Coverdale, 1487–1568.—Cranmer superintended a translation called Cranmer's or the Great Bible, 1540.—Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, also superintended a translation called the Bishops' Bible, 1568.

4. Cardinal Wolsey, 1525.

5. An edition of a work published by the celebrated Elzevirs, printers at Amsterdam, Leyden, the Hague, and Utrecht, 1592–1680.

6. Chief royalists: Earls of Strafford and Clarendon, Duke of Hamilton, Lord Falkland, and Prince Rupert.—Chief republicans: Lords Fairfax and Essex, Cromwell, John Hampden, Pym, Strode, Ireton, Bradshaw, Fleetwood.

Lesson 14.

1. Henry II. divided England into six circuits for the administration of justice, and appointed three judges to each, 1176.

2. Cyrus, the founder of the Persian monarchy, and the conqueror of Media, Lydia, and Babylon, died B.C. 529.—Alexander of Macedon, B.C. 336–323; destroyed

Thebes and Tyre, subdued Persia and Egypt, and invaded India.—Antiochus III., B.C. 223–187, king of Syria; carried on wars with Ptolemy Philopater of Egypt, Arsaces of Parthia, and with the Romans.—Constantine, A.D. 306–337, the first Christian emperor of Rome; he made Byzantium, which he named after himself Constantinople, the seat of the empire.—Theodosius I., Roman emperor of the East, A.D. 378–395; repelled the Goths, defeated and killed Maximus, emperor of Spain, Gaul, and Britain.—Justinian, emperor of Constantinople, A.D. 527–656; a noted legislator.—Charlemagne, A.D. 768–814; renowned for the conquests by which he extended his empire in all directions, and for his encouragement of learning.—Otho the Great, emperor of Germany, 936–974, enlarged his kingdom by conquest, made Denmark tributary, and subdued Italy.—Alfred the Great, 870–901; overcame the Danes, founded Oxford University, established a navy and militia, and made wise laws.—Canute the Great, 1017–1036; was the most powerful monarch of that time in Europe, being king of England, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.—Henry IV., King of France, 1552–1594; a valiant and politic prince, who, with the aid of his minister Sully, raised France again to a flourishing condition.—Louis XIV., 1643–1715; noted for his wars and extravagance. His reign is also remarkable for the number of learned men who adorned it.—Peter the Great, 1696–1725; built St. Petersburg, taught the Russians the art of shipbuilding, and laid the foundation of the greatness of Russia.—Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, 1740–1786; acquired Silesia, and added part of Poland to his dominions.—Catherine the Great, empress of Russia, 1761–1796; planned with Frederick II. of Prussia, and Joseph II. of Austria, the partition of Poland, and carried on a victorious war with the Turks.

8. An eminent architect, born in London 1572, died 1653. The Banqueting House, Whitehall, is his chief work. The church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, was also built by him.

4. In 1814, when Norway was taken from Denmark and ceded to Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, formerly one of Napoleon's generals.

5. 1 Charles Dickens; 2 Judge Haliburton; 3 Professor Wilson; 4 Miss Evans; 5 Charlotte Brontë; 6 The Baroness du Devant.

6. In the reign of Elizabeth, 1600.

Lesson 15.

1. On the island of Pharos, near Alexandria, Egypt, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who reigned from B.C. 285 to 247.

2. Ireland was conquered in 1172, and England and Scotland were united under one king when James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England; but the Act of Union between England and Scotland did not take place until the reign of Anne, 1706, when it was agreed that the latter country should be represented by 16 peers and 45 commoners in the English parliament. The Union with Ireland took place 1801, and it is represented by 32 peers and 100 commoners.

3. Europe, black; China, white; Turkey, violet; Ethiopia, brown.

4. Earl of Clarendon, Lord W. Russell, Sir W. Temple, Sir M. Hale, Algernon Sidney, statesmen and politicians; bishops, J. Taylor, Burnet, and Ken; R. Baxter, Dr. I. Barrow, divines; S. Butler, Dryden, Wycherley, Congreve, Otway, Waller, Cowley, A. Marvell, poets and dramatists; J. Bunyan, S. Pepys, J. Evelyn, authors; Sir P. Lely, Vandyck, painters; Sir C. Wren, architect; R. Boyle, inventor of the air pump.

5. General Wolfe fell at the siege of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759; General Moore at the battle of Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809.

6. The charter to the East India Company was granted in the reign of Elizabeth, 1600, and abolished in that of Queen Victoria, Aug. 31, 1858.

Lesson 16.

1. Civil wars that took place during the minority of Louis XIV. of France. They lasted from 1648 to 1653. The struggle was between the parliament and people and the Court party, at the head of which was the prime minister Cardinal Mazarin, whose unpopularity occasioned the outbreak.

2. Justinian, surnamed the Great, was emperor of Constantinople, A.D. 527-565, and was celebrated for his compilation of laws. Edward III. has been called the English Justinian.

3. Madame de Stael: 'Corinne,' 'Delphine,' 'L'Allemagne,' 'Dix Années d'Exil.'—Bernardin de St. Pierre: 'Études de la Nature,' 'Paul et Virginie,' 'La Chaumière Indienne,' 'Les Harmonies.'—Châteaubriand: 'Le Génie du Christianisme,' 'Les Martyrs,' 'Atala,' 'René,' 'Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem,' 'Les Mémoires d'outre-tombe.'

4. Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Catullus, Tibullus, Lucan, Propertius, Juvenal, Martial, Terence, Plautus.

5. George I. was great-grandson of James I., whose daughter Elizabeth married the Elector Palatine of Bohemia; her youngest daughter, Sophia, married the Elector of Hanover, and their eldest son was George I.

6. Old style and new style. When Julius Cæsar corrected the calendar, he fixed the solar year at 365 days, 6 hours. The year, however, consists of only 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes. The difference in 1582 amounted to ten entire days, therefore Pope Gregory ordered that Oct. 5 should be called Oct. 15. The Gregorian calendar was adopted by all the Roman Catholic states of Europe. It was not adopted in England until 1752, when Sept. 3 was called Sept. 14.

Lesson 17.

1. The battle of the Nile, or Aboukir Bay, 1798. Copenhagen, 1802. Trafalgar, 1805.

2. There are 8 primary planets besides the asteroids.

Mercury, ☿. Venus, ♀. The Earth, ⊕. Mars, ♂. Jupiter, ♃. Saturn, ♄. Herschel or Uranus, ♅. Neptune, ♆.

3. Atmospheric air is supposed to surround the earth to the distance of from 40 to 50 miles.

4. The Ionic sect, by Thales of Ionia, the first founder of a school of philosophy in Greece, B.C. 636–546; the Pythagorean, by Pythagoras of Samos, about B.C. 500; the Eleatic, by Parmenides; the Atomist, by Leucippus; the Dialectic or Megaric, by Euclid; the Cynic, by Antisthenes, B.C. 330; the Academic, by Plato, B.C. 374; the Peripatetic, by Aristotle, B.C. 334; the Stoic, by Zeno, B.C. 290; the Epicurean, by Epicurus, B.C. 306; the Middle Academy, by Arcesilaus, B.C. 278; the New Academy, by Carneades, B.C. 160.

5. Julius Cæsar was stabbed in a conspiracy headed by Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 44.—Pompey, after his defeat at Pharsalia, sailed to Egypt, and was killed by command of the ministers of Ptolemy just as he was nearing the shore, B.C. 48.—Crassus was defeated in a battle with the Parthians, and treacherously murdered at an interview with the general, Surenas, B.C. 54.—Antony killed himself when Alexandria was threatened by Octavius, B.C. 30.—Lepidus died in banishment at Circeii, A.D. 13.

6. The chief deities of ancient Egypt were Horus, Serapis, Osiris, Isis, and Anubis.

Lesson 18.

1. There were two conspiracies in the reign of James I. The first was headed by Lords Grey and Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh, who desired to place Lady Arabella Stuart, the king's cousin, on the throne. The second, the Gunpowder Plot, was a scheme of the Roman Catholics to blow up the Houses of Parliament when the King, Lords, and Commons were assembled, 1605.

2. Granite is composed of mica, felspar, and quartz. Hornblende, actinolite, chlorite, talc, steatite, garnet, and zircon also enter into its composition.

3. After a war which lasted from 1775 to 1782, the independence of the United States was recognised by England November 30 of the latter year.

4. The battle of Pydna, B.C. 168, is memorable as deciding the fate of Macedon: its last king, Perseus, was here defeated by Æmilius Paulus, and Macedon became a Roman province.

5. George I. Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick.—George II. Caroline Wilhelmina, daughter of the Margrave of Anspach.—George III. Charlotte Sophia, Princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.—George IV. Caroline of Brunswick.

6. Count Humbert of Dauphiné, on the death of his only son in infancy, retired into a monastery and resigned his dominions to Philip VI. of Valois, stipulating that the eldest sons of the kings of France should be called 'Dauphin,' 1343.

Lesson 19.

1. Tonnage and poundage were duties levied upon every tun of wine and pound of goods exported or imported. They were first exacted in the reign of Edward III., 1346, and were abolished in 1689.

2. H. W. Longfellow, N. P. Willis, W. C. Bryant, E. A. Poë, Mrs. Sigourney, poets; W. Prescott, G. Bancroft, J. L. Mottley, G. Ticknor, C. Mather, historians; W. Irving, J. F. Cooper, T. C. Haliburton, N. Hawthorne, Mrs. Stowe, novelists; W. Channing, R. W. Emerson, Edward and Alexander Everett, O. W. Holmes, essayists and critics; B. Franklin, J. J. Audubon, scientific writers; J. Edwards, T. Dwight, A. Barnes, H. W. Beecher, theologians.

3. Andromache was the wife of Hector, the defender of Troy.—Cassandra was the daughter of Priam, King of Troy. She was endowed by Apollo with the gift of prophecy, but the god in anger ordained that no one should believe her predictions.—Clytemnestra was the wife of Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra. She murdered her hus-

band on his return from Troy, and was put to death by her son Orestes.

4. In the reign of Henry III., 1257.

5. Charles II., the son of Charles I., ascended the throne 1660 upon the abdication of Richard Cromwell. General Monk, afterwards created Earl of Albemarle, took the most active part in his restoration.—There were two Dutch wars in this reign: the first was ended by the treaty of Breda, 1667; the second by that of Nimeguen, 1678.—Charles wished to establish episcopacy in Scotland, but was opposed by the Covenanters; they murdered Archbishop Sharp, who had cruelly persecuted them; they were defeated at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, 1679; many executions followed, and torture became quite common. An Act of Indemnity was passed, pardoning all but ten who had taken part in the late king's death, amongst whom was the Duke of Argyll. The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were taken from their graves and hanged at Tyburn.—The Act of Uniformity was passed 1661. The Test Act, 1673, obliged all persons holding public appointments to take an oath against transubstantiation. The Habeas Corpus Act, 1679, enacted that no one could be kept in prison beyond a certain time without being brought to trial. The Exclusion Bill, to exclude James, Duke of York, from the throne, passed the Commons but was thrown out by the Lords, 1679.—The Plague 1665, and the Fire of London 1666.—False rumours of a Popish plot were raised by Titus Oates, causing the execution of numbers of all ranks, 1678. The Rye House Plot, a conspiracy to murder the King on his way from Newmarket: Lord W. Russell and Algernon Sidney were beheaded for their supposed share in it, 1683.—Charles married Catherine, infanta of Portugal, for her rich dowry; he had no children; he died of apoplexy, 1685, declaring his faith in the Roman Catholic religion, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1685.—Charles II. led a life of profligacy and indolence, and set an example which was only too readily followed by the court and nation; a general corruption of morals

pervaded all ranks of society. The king received £200,000 a year from Louis XIV. of France, and sold Dunkirk to him for £400,000.

6. Belzoni was a noted traveller, born at Padua. His researches in Egypt during a residence of five years contributed much to our knowledge of the antiquities of that country, and we are indebted to him for many of the Egyptian curiosities in the British Museum. He died at Gata, in Benin, Africa, on his way to explore Timbuctoo, 1823.—Champollion was born at Figeac, France, 1790. He devoted himself to the study of Egyptian archæology, especially of hieroglyphics, and published many works containing accounts of his discoveries and opinions. In 1828 he was appointed by Charles X. to superintend a scientific expedition to Egypt. He died in 1832, as he was preparing the narrative of these travels for the press.

Lesson 20.

1. Richard II., son of the Black Prince, succeeded his grandfather Edward III., 1377, when in his eleventh year. His uncles, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, were appointed protectors.—The people, excited by the injustice of a tax of one shilling on every person above 15 years of age, rose, headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, and assembling in large numbers met the king in Smithfield, 1381. Wat Tyler was killed by the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Walworth, and the angry and revengeful feelings of the mob were quelled by the courage of the king, who exclaiming 'I will be your leader,' promised them their demands and a full pardon. He did not, however, keep his word.—The Scotch made incursions in the north, but were opposed by Richard, who reduced Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, and Dunfermline to ashes, 1385. The battle of Otterbourne, or Chevy Chase, between the Percies and the Douglasses, ended in the defeat of the English, 1388.—The Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk quarrelled, and Richard, after deciding that they should settle the dispute by single combat, on their appearance in the lists banished the former for 10

years and the latter for life. On the death of John of Gaunt, Henry of Hereford returned to claim his father's estates, and landing at Ravenspur, Yorkshire, many nobles and malcontents flocked to his standard, and upon the return of Richard three weeks later from Ireland, he found he could only acquiesce in his own dethronement, 1399. He was formally deposed, and Henry, Duke of Lancaster, became Henry IV., 1399. Richard II. was killed in Pomfret Castle, Yorkshire, 1400. He married, 1, Anne of Bohemia; 2, Eleanor Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France. He had no children. Chaucer and Wycliffe lived in this reign.

2. The sun has one motion: it revolves on its axis in 25 days 12 hours.—The earth has two motions: the first on its own axis, in 24 hours, called its diurnal motion; the second round the sun in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 min., 49 sec.—The moon has three motions: one round the earth in about 4 weeks, another on its axis in the same time, and the third round the sun, along with the earth, in a year.

3. Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus formed the first triumvirate; Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus the second.

4. 'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth,' 'King Lear,' 'Othello,' and 'Romeo and Juliet,' are generally considered Shakespeare's finest tragedies. 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'As You Like It,' and the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' the best comedies.

5. The slave trade was prohibited by Act of Parliament, 1807. The bill for the emancipation of the slaves in all the British colonies was passed in the reign of William IV., 1833, and took effect August 1st, 1834. The chief promoters of this humane measure were Granville Sharp, T. Clarkson, W. Wilberforce, Sir F. Buxton, C. J. Fox, Lord Grenville, and Lord Brougham.

6. Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay, 1800–1859. His chief works are, 'History of England,' 'Essays,' 'Lays of Ancient Rome,' 'The Armada,' and 'The Battle of Ivry.' The works of this celebrated author are characterised by a singular brilliancy and perspicuity of style. The vividness and richness of his descriptions, and his power

of word-painting, have not often been equalled. He was a perfect master of English prose, and his attainments were so varied and extensive that he invested every topic he touched with a peculiar life and interest. His History has the charm of romance, and his own comparisons may be justly applied to it, for while it is not deficient in the sterling qualities of a good 'map,' it certainly possesses the beauty of a 'painted landscape.' His Essays are unsurpassed, and must ever command admiration for the extent of knowledge displayed in them, and for the extreme clearness, vigour, and felicity of the style. The Lays, which are written in the English ballad measure, are most animating strains, worthy of the writer's fame, and the subjects of which they treat.

Lesson 21.

1. Seven cities—Smyrna, Chios, Salamis, Argos, Colophon (Ionia, Asia Minor), Rhodes, and Athens.

2. Hogarth, Sir J. Reynolds, Sir B. West, Sir D. Wilkie, Gainsborough, R. Wilson, Morland, J. Crome, Constable, Sir T. Lawrence, Opie, W. Etty, Turner, S. Prout, Copley Fielding, J. Martin, D. Cox, W. Mulready, D. Roberts, Sir C. L. Eastlake, C. Stanfield. Some of the most famous of those still living are—Sir Edwin Landseer, J. C. Millais, D. Maclise, F. Leighton, W. E. Frost, W. P. Frith, H. Hunt, J. Faed, J. Linnell, J. C. Hook, E. M. Ward, R. Ansdell, C. Creswick, R. Redgrave, H. Gastineau, T. M. Richardson.

3. Henry III. succeeded his father, John, in 1216, when only ten years old. The Earl of Pembroke was appointed regent. This is the longest reign in English history, except that of George III., and is chiefly remarkable for the quarrels between the king and the barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who made the first attempt to form a House of Commons in 1258, at the assembling of the Mad Parliament at Oxford, and in 1265, when two knights from every shire, and one or two burgesses from each borough town, were summoned to assemble in parliament at Westminster.

ster. This and other reforms were not effected without bloodshed. At the battle of Lewes, 1264, the king, with his son Edward, was taken prisoner; the latter escaped from custody, and, collecting an army, fought the battle of Evesham, 1265, in which Simon de Montfort and his son were slain.—Louis VIII. of France was defeated at Lincoln, 1217.—The battles of Taillebourg and Saintes with the French, 1242.—Magna Charta was ratified.—Roger Bacon lived in this reign.—Coal was first used.—The mariner's compass introduced, and Westminster Abbey rebuilt.—Henry III. died in 1272. He married Eleanor of Provence, and left one son and two daughters, besides Edward I., who succeeded him.

4. The Edict of Nantes, 1598, was a decree of Henry IV. of France, which permitted the Protestants the public exercise of their religion, and secured to them many privileges which had been withheld from them. It was revoked by Louis XIV., 1685, and 40,000 Huguenots sought refuge in England.

5. Great deviations having been noticed from the computed situation of Uranus, they were referred to the presence of some undiscovered planet. M. Le Verrier and Mr. J. C. Adams, unknown to each other, entered upon a series of calculations, which resulted in the simultaneous discovery of the planet Neptune, 1846.

6. Saguntum, B.C. 219; Ticinus and Trebia, B.C. 218; Thrasymerne, B.C. 217; Cannæ, B.C. 216.

Lesson 22.

1. 1 Archons; 2 Ephori.

2. The Quaker sect was founded by George Fox, about 1646.

3. Brazil; it asserted its independence in 1825, and chose Don Pedro, son of John VI., king of Portugal, Algarve, and Brazil, as its emperor.

4. Alfred the Great was the founder of the University of Oxford, 886.—Edward the Elder is generally called the founder of the University of Cambridge, 915, though Sebert, king of Essex, had established a school there, 630.

5. 1 Lord Byron; 2 P. B. Shelley; 3 J. Keats, 1795-1820; 4 T. Hood, 1798-1845.

6. Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck headed two insurrections in the reign of Henry VII. The first personated the Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, who had been drowned by order of his brother, Edward IV., in a butt of malmsey wine. The second, Richard, duke of York, who is said to have been smothered with his brother, Edward V., in the Tower.

Lesson 23.

1. The first railway for passenger traffic was opened September 15, 1830, and was from Liverpool to Manchester.

2. Europe: Gibraltar, Malta, Heligoland.—Asia: Hindostan, Ceylon, Malacca, Penang, Wellesley Province, Singapore, Hongkong, Aden.—Africa: Cape of Good Hope, British Caffraria, Natal, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Lagos, St. Helena.—North America: Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Vancouver Island, Hudson Bay Company's Territory, British Honduras, the Bermudas.—South America: British Guiana, Falkland Isles.—West Indies: Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, Barbadoes, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Bahamas, and other small islands.—Oceania: Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Labuan.

3. Henry IV. was the son of John of Gaunt, the third son of Edward III.—Henry VII. was great grandson of John of Gaunt, whose son John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, had a daughter who married Edmund, earl of Richmond (son of Catherine, widow of Henry V., and Owen Tudor), and their son was Henry VII.

4. There are 5 zones: the torrid zone, the two temperate, and the two frigid zones.

5. The Merovingian, Carolingian, Capetian, Valois, Bourbon, and Orleans.

6. 1 Adam Smith, 1723-1790.—2 John Locke,

1632-1740. — 3 Sir Thomas More, 1480-1535. —
4 Laurence Sterne, 1713-1768.

Lesson 24.

1. Charles V. was Emperor of Germany and King of Spain: he ruled besides over the Netherlands, Franche Comté, Naples, Mexico, and Peru.

2. Gold: Australia, California, British Columbia, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Chili, China, Japan, India.—Silver: Mexico, Bolivia, Chili, La Plata, Siberia, China, Further India, Japan, Turkey, Austria, and Germany.—Platina: Siberia and S. America.—Tin: England, Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, Malacca, Chili, and Mexico.—Copper: England, Norway and Sweden, Austria, Chili, Cuba, and some parts of Asia.—Iron: England, Russia, Norway and Sweden, United States, Brazil, and Africa.—Lead: England, Spain, and United States.—Quicksilver: Spain, Carniola, Hungary, Transylvania, China, Japan, and Peru.

3. Mount Athos, Macedonia. Xerxes ordered a canal to be cut through the isthmus connecting it to the mainland, to afford a passage for his fleet on his invasion of Greece.—Helicon, a range of mountains in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.—Olympus, between Macedonia and Thessaly, the reputed residence of the gods.—Hymettus, Attica, celebrated for its honey and marble.

4. Ethelbert, King of Kent, was converted to Christianity 597; Clovis I., of France, after the victory of Tolbiac, 496.

5. Giant's Causeway, on the northern coast of Antrim, Ireland, is an immense mass of basaltic columns resembling black marble, and of angular shapes, from 20 to 30 feet high, extending 3 miles along the coast, and of precisely the same character as those of Staffa, which is one of the Hebrides. The whole island is supported on basaltic columns, some 50 feet high and 4 feet thick. Fingall's Cave is also a natural curiosity of Staffa: the entrance to it is an arch of 50 feet span and 117 feet high; it may be safely entered in a boat in calm weather.

6. Hannah More, 1745-1833; Mrs. Hemans, 1793-1835; Miss Landon, L.E.L., 1802-1839; Joanna Baillie, 1762-1851; Mrs. Browning, died 1861; Honourable Mrs. Norton. Eliza Cooke.

Lesson 25.

1. Amber is a carbonaceous mineral found in Greenland, Prussia, France, Switzerland, and other countries. The greater portion of it is procured from the southern coasts of the Baltic: it is washed up by the sea between Memel and Königsberg. It is also obtained by mining at a distance of 200 feet from the sea.

2. Rocks are divided into two great classes: the Aqueous formations, comprising the Sedimentary or Fossiliferous, and the Metamorphic or Unfossiliferous; and the Igneous formations, comprising the Volcanic and the Plutonic rocks. The Fossiliferous, or Sedimentary, are divided into three great series: the Palæozoic, or Primary; the Mesozoic, or Secondary; and the Neozoic, or Cainozoic, or Tertiary.

3. A bill for the exclusion of James duke of York, brother of Charles II., from the throne, as he was a Roman Catholic; it passed the Commons, but was thrown out by the Lords, 1679.

4. Henry III. was stabbed by Jacques Clement, 1589; Henry IV. was assassinated by Ravaillac, 1610.

5. George III. succeeded his grandfather, George II., 1760.—This is the longest and one of the most eventful reigns in our history.—A war with France and Spain, which was ended by the treaty of Paris, 1763. The American colonies were lost through the imposition of the Stamp Act, a proposal to tax certain papers and parchments used in America, and also of certain duties levied on tea, lead, glass, &c. The contest commenced in 1773, and lasted till 1781, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered with his army, and the independence of the United States was recognised the following year. On the execution of Louis XVI., and ascendancy of Napoleon, England declared war against France, 1793, and hostilities continued with few interruptions till

1815. The chief battles—Brest, 1794; St. Vincent and Camperdown, 1797; the Nile, 1799. After the peace of Amiens in 1802—Trafalgar, 1805; Vimiera, Corunna, and Talavera, 1809; Barossa, Albuera, and Badajos, 1811; Salamanca, 1812; Vittoria, 1813; Waterloo, 1815.—Our Indian empire was much enlarged.—The rebellion in Ireland suppressed, 1798, and the union of the Parliaments effected, 1801.—The Gordon Riots, 1780, occasioned by discontent at the repeal of some of the penal laws against Roman Catholics.—The Prince of Wales was appointed Regent in 1811, on account of the mental indisposition of the king.—Gas first used to light the streets.—The steam engine improved by J. Watt, the first steam boat on the Clyde, 1812, and vaccination introduced.—This reign is also remarkable for the number of distinguished characters who flourished in it.—George III. married Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and had 9 sons and 6 daughters; he died 1820, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

6. Part of Spain, Transalpine Gaul, Egypt, and Pontus; he subdued the Germans and invaded Britain, and in 9 years he conquered all the nations between the Mediterranean and the German Sea.

Lesson 26.

1. The Corn Laws were repealed in 1846, after an agitation which lasted many years: the Anti-Corn Law League being formed, 1841, to promote free trade principles.

2. 'It is just that the English should for ever remain free as their own thoughts.'

3. Camoens, 1524 or 27–1579, a celebrated Portuguese poet; his chief work is the '*Lusiad*;' he also wrote many beautiful sonnets, songs, odes, and elegies.—Lope de Vega, 1562–1635, a celebrated Spanish poet; his principal works are '*Los Triunphos de la Fé*,' '*La Jerusalem Conquistada*,' '*La Andromeda*,' '*Los Pastores de Belen*,' '*La Circe*,' '*La Dorothea*,' and '*La Dragontea*.' It is said that 1800 of his plays were acted on the stage.

4. The original Royal Exchange was built by Sir T. Gresham 1566, and opened by Queen Elizabeth; it was destroyed by the fire of London, and Charles II. laid the foundation of a new building 1667, which was burned to the ground 1838. The present Royal Exchange, commenced in 1842, was opened by the queen 1844.

5. The chief battles in India : Arcot, 1751; Calcutta and Plassey, 1757; Buxar, 1764; Gwalior, 1778; Bangalore, 1791; Seringapatam, 1799; Assaye, 1803; Bhurtpore, 1805 and 1826; Ghiznee, 1839; Khyber Pass, 1842; Meanee, Maharajpore, Punniar, and Gwalior, 1843; Moodkee and Ferozeshah, 1845; Aliwal and Sobraon, 1846; Kenneyree, 1848; Chillianwallah, Mooltan, and Goojerat, 1849; the siege of Delhi, Lucknow, Bar-eilly, and Gwalior, 1858.—The chief generals: Lord Clive, Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Combermere, Sir R. Sale, Sir A. Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), Sir C. Napier, Lords Gough, Hardinge, and Clyde, Sir H. Havelock, Sir H. Rose, Major Outram, Generals Lake, Pollock, Baird, Inglis, and Grant.

6. Christ's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, and many grammar schools.

Lesson 27.

1. Charlemagne possessed all France, the greater part of Germany, part of Spain, the Low Countries, and Italy as far as Benevento.

2. A barometer is an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere; it was invented by Torricelli, the pupil of Galileo, about 1643.—A thermometer measures the degrees of heat and cold; the invention is ascribed to Galileo, 1597, and to Drebbel, a Dutchman, 1609.

3. There were three Punic wars. The first lasted from B.C. 265 to 242; the second, from 218 to 201; the third began and ended in 146.

4. Defoe, 1660–1731; Richardson, 1689–1761; Fielding, 1707–1754; Smollett, 1721–1771; Goldsmith, 1728–1774; Sir W. Scott, 1771–1832; Miss Edgeworth,

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1767–1849; Miss Austen, 1775–1817; F. Marryat, 1792–1848; J. P. R. James, 1801–1860; C. Brontë, 1817–1855; Thackeray, 1811–1861. Some of the most noted of those still living are Lord Bulwer Lytton, C. Dickens, Anthony Trollope, Rev. C. Kingsley, C. Lever, W. Collins, C. Reade, S. Warren, S. Brooks, George Eliot, Miss Muloch.

5. Edward III. succeeded his father, Edward II., 1327. For nearly three years the kingdom was governed by Isabella, the queen dowager, and Mortimer; but their acts exciting the discontent of the people, Mortimer was hanged, and the queen imprisoned in Castle Rising, Norfolk, for the remainder of her life.—Edward supported the claims of Baliol to the Scottish throne in preference to those of Bruce. He gained the battle of Halidown Hill, 1333. The king urged his right to the French crown through his mother, and was victorious in an engagement off Sluys 1340, at Crecy 1346, at the siege of Calais 1347, and at Poitiers 1356, where the French King John and his son were taken prisoners. The battle of Neville's Cross, gained by Queen Philippa over David Bruce, 1346. In the latter part of his reign Edward lost all his possessions in France except Bordeaux, Calais, and Bayonne.—The Order of the Garter instituted 1350, and the three plumes and motto 'Ich Dien' of the blind King of Bohemia who fell at Crecy were assumed by the Prince of Wales.—The Lords and Commons began to sit in different chambers, and a Speaker was appointed.—Cannon first used at Crecy.—The art of weaving cloth introduced from Flanders.—The black plague ravaged England.—Edward III. married Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault and Holland, and had 9 children, the most noteworthy of whom were Edward, the Black Prince, who died, 1376, of consumption; Lionel, Duke of Clarence (House of York), and John of Gaunt (House of Lancaster).—Edward III. died, 1377, from grief at the loss of his valiant son.

6. Mæcenas was the friend and minister of Augustus, and is famed for his patronage of literature: he died B.C. 8.

Lesson 28.

1. Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, 1676–1745, was distinguished as a statesman under George I. and II. : he was prime minister for twenty-one years during these two reigns. He possessed little learning, but was a clever politician ; he was very ambitious of power, and is accused of using bribery to retain possession of it.

2. Ship money was a tax first levied about 1007 on maritime counties for the formation of a navy to repel the Danes.—Benevolences, which were free gifts or forced loans, are supposed to have been claimed by the Anglo-Saxon monarchs. They were raised by Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., and James I. The illegal levying of ship money and benevolences by Charles I. led to the Revolution.

3. Among the best English sovereigns were Alfred the Great, Henry II., Edward I. and III., Henry V., Edward VI., Elizabeth, William III., Anne, George III., William IV. Among the most worthless were John, Edward II., Richard II., and Charles II.

4. 1 'Essay on Man,' Epistle II., Pope ; 2 'The Ancient Mariner,' Part II., Coleridge ; 3 'Macbeth,' Act V. Scene iii., Shakespeare.

5. During the Commonwealth, 1655.

6. Chaucer, 1328–1400 ; Gower, 1325–1408 ; Shakespeare, 1564–1616 ; Spenser, 1553–1599 ; Milton, 1608–1674 ; Dryden, 1631–1700 ; S. Butler, 1612–1680 ; Thomson, 1700–1748 ; Burns, 1759–1796 ; Cowper, 1731–1800 ; Pope, Gray, Collins, 1721–1759 ; Crabbe, 1754–1832 ; Sir W. Scott, 1771–1832 ; Lord Byron, T. Moore, Campbell, Shelley, Keats, Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Tennyson.

Lesson 29.

1. In the reign of Charles II., 1676.

2. Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Lessing, Herder, Brink-

mann, Bürger, S. Gessner, Hippel, Klopstock, Kotzebue, J. H. Voss, Körner, and Gellert.

3. B. Franklin was an American statesman and author, 1706–1790. He rose from being a printer's boy to the highest place among scientific writers, and was minister plenipotentiary to France during the struggle of the colonies for independence. He made discoveries in electricity. His chief works are 'Poor Richard's Almanac, or the Way to Wealth;' 'Historical, Political, and Commercial Essays;' and an 'Autobiography.'

4. The chief painters of antiquity were Polygnotus, about B.C. 460; Apollodorus, Zeuxis, Parrhasius, and Timanthes, about 400; Aristides of Thebes, 360–330; Apelles and Protogenes, contemporaries of Alexander the Great.—The chief sculptors were Phidias, Myron, and Polyclethus, about B.C. 460; Scopas and Praxiteles, 364; Lysippus, a contemporary of Alexander; Agesander and Athenodorus.

5. The queens Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, Duke of Buckingham, 1521; Sir T. More and Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, 1535; Thomas Cromwell, 1540; the Earl of Surrey, 1547; and Margaret Plantagenet.

6. James I., Anne, daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark; Charles I., Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France; Charles II., Catherine of Portugal; James II., 1 Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon; 2 Beatrice, daughter of the Duke of Modena.

Lesson 30.

1. The three French revolutions are those of 1789, 1830, and 1848. The first was caused by the maladministration, the errors, and follies of the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. The people had become weary of the general corruption and heartlessness of the higher orders, of the perversion of justice, and contempt for personal liberty, of the utter confusion and ruin that pervaded every department of State, of the heavy burden of taxation that fell on those least able to bear it, and of their own deep poverty and degradation. Louis XVI., on his

accession in 1774, tried to effect various reforms, but he was badly seconded by his nobles, and embarrassed with debt and financial difficulties. His minister Necker proposed to convoke an assembly of the States General, composed of the clergy, nobility, and *tiers état* or commons, and these last were increased so as to equal in number the two other orders. This meeting constituted itself the National Assembly, June, 1789. On the dismissal of Necker the populace attacked the Bastille and razed it to the ground; the minister was recalled; but from this time it is only a succession of scenes of revolt and bloodshed. The Republic was proclaimed 1792, and the following year the king, Marie Antoinette his wife, and Madame Elizabeth his sister, were executed, while his son Louis XVII., a boy of ten years of age, died a prisoner. This is the most sanguinary revolution on record; the people seemed never satiated with the blood of the nobility; and their leaders, Robespierre, Marat, and Danton, in what is termed the Reign of Terror, commanded wholesale massacres by the guillotine and drowning. Some of the first acts of the revolutionists were to abolish religion and the use of titles, and to divide France into eighty-three departments.—The revolution of 1830 was caused by the attempt of Charles X. to revoke the Constitution granted by Louis XVIII. After three days' fighting in the streets of Paris, July 27, 28, and 29, the king abdicated, retired to the continent, and died at Goritz, 1837. Louis-Philippe became King of the French.—In 1847 the Parisians had become eager for constitutional reform, and as meetings for political discussion were forbidden by law, public banquets called reform banquets took place, at which the acts of the government were freely criticised. The king and his ministers becoming alarmed, forbade the banquet fixed for February 22 to be given. In the struggle that lasted through February 22, 23, 24, and 25, monarchy was again overthrown. Louis-Philippe fled to England, where he died, 1850.

2. Morea, anciently called Peloponnesus; Candia, Crete; Corfu, Corcyra; Malta, Melita; Sea of Marmora,

Propontis; Sea of Azov, Mæotis Palus; Dnieper, Borysthènes; the Dardanelles, Hellespontus.

3. Ptolemæus of Alexandria, A.D. 130–150, asserted that the earth was the centre of the planetary system. Copernicus, 1473–1543, affirmed that the sun was.

4. Ebony is a hard, durable, black-coloured wood, which is susceptible of a fine polish; it is brought from the tropics. Several trees of the genus *diospyrus* produce it, but the best is that of the *diospyrus ebenus*, found in Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madagascar.

5. Duke of Marlborough, Earl of Peterborough, Sir C. Shovel, Sir G. Rooke, military and naval commanders; Sir I. Newton, J. Locke, philosophers; Addison, Pope, Prior, Congreve, Steele, Rowe, A. Ramsay, poets and authors; Sir G. Kneller, artist; Dr. Bentley, and Bishops Sherlock and South.

6. England, Sca Fell 3,166 feet; Scotland, Ben Nevis 4,373 feet; Ireland, Gurrane Tual 3,400 feet; Wales, Snowdon 3,571.

Lesson 31.

1. Great Britain and Ireland: London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Southampton, Glasgow, Leith, Greenock, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Galway.—France: Brest, Toulon, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Cherbourg.—Holland and Belgium: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Ostend.—Germany: Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck.—Prussia: Dantzic, Königsberg, Memel.—Austria: Trieste, Ragusa.—Italy: Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, Naples, Ancona, Genoa, Palermo.—Spain: Barcelona, Cadiz, Carthagera, Malaga, Bilboa.—Portugal: Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal.—Turkey: Constantinople, Gallipoli, Varna, Saloniki.—Greece: The Piræus, Nauplia, Patras, Syra.—Denmark: Copenhagen, Altona.—Sweden and Norway: Stockholm, Gottenberg, Christiania, Bergen, Drammen.—Russia: St. Petersburg, Archangel, Odessa, Riga, Astrakan.

2. 1 and 3 'Absalom and Achitophel,' Dryden; 2 'Merchant of Venice,' Act IV. Scene i., Shakespeare.

3. Temugin, afterwards called Gengis, or Zingis Khan, was the son of a Mongul chief, 1164-1227, who, on the death of his father, united all the desert hordes of Central Asia, and as supreme ruler of the Monguls and Tartars became renowned for his conquests. He invaded China, and annexed Peking and the northern provinces to his dominions. He conquered a great part of India, Persia, and Asia Minor, and is said to have destroyed 5,000,000 human beings.

4. Money granted by the nation to the monarch for his privy purse, for the salaries and expenses of the household, and for alms and pensions. The civil list of Queen Victoria is fixed at 385,000*l.* per annum.

5. The carbuncle: East Indies.—The diamond: Golconda, Brazil, and Borneo.—Pearl: Persian Gulf and Ceylon.—Emerald: Pegu, and other parts of East Indies, and Brazil.—Sapphire: East Indies and Ceylon.—Ruby: Ceylon and Pegu.—Amethyst: India, Ceylon, Brazil, and Peru.—Turquoise: Persia.—Topaz: Brazil, Saxony, and other parts of Europe.

6. The triumph was accorded to those commanders who had obtained a signal victory. It was one of the grandest sights witnessed by ancient Rome. The general, magnificently robed, crowned with laurel, and seated in an ivory chariot drawn by four horses, holding a sceptre in his hand, and surrounded by friends bearing laurel branches, and reciting his exploits, proceeded to the Capitol, where a bull was sacrificed to Jupiter. The whole army took part in the procession. The victor was preceded by the trumpeters; the captives of war walked before his chariot, and banners inscribed with the names of the conquests waved in all directions. The lesser triumph, or ovation, was granted to those generals whose victories were not considered of sufficient importance to merit the solemn triumph. The chief differences were, that a sheep was sacrificed instead of a bull, that the general walked, bore no sceptre, and was crowned with a wreath of myrtle.

Lesson 32.

1. Greece attained the height of its glory during the administration of Pericles, B.C. 469-406. Rome, from the fall of Carthage, B.C. 146 to the death of Augustus, A.D. 14.

2. Shakespeare is buried in the chancel of the parish church of Stratford-upon-Avon, and the following lines, ascribed to himself, are engraved upon his tomb:—

Good friend, for Jesus sake, forbear
To digg the dust enclosed heare.
Blest be y^e man y^t spares these stones,
And curst be he y^t moves my bones.

3. The beech and elm to about 60°; oak and ash to 62°; lime, 63°; hazel, 64°.

4. The gladiators exhibited at funeral ceremonies at Rome, B.C. 463, and at public festivals, B.C. 215. These exhibitions were forbidden by Constantine the Great, but were not totally abolished till the reign of Theodoric, A.D. 500.

5. Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge are called the Lake poets, because they chiefly resided in the Lake districts.

6. In the reign of Edward III., 1376.

Lesson 33.

1. Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportion of 8 parts of the former to 1 of the latter.

2. January, from Janus, the god who presided over the beginning of everything. February, from Februus, the divinity who presided over purifications. March, Mars, god of war. April, from aperio, to open; the leaves and blossoms shooting forth in this month. May, from Maia, the mother of Mercury; the derivation of this name is, however, doubtful. June, from Juno. July, Julius Cæsar. August, Augustus Cæsar. September,

septimus, seventh; it was the 7th Roman month, reckoning from March. October, octo, eight; the 8th month. November, novem, nine. December, decem, ten.

3. Longitude is the distance of any place east or west of the first meridian of any country. In England it is reckoned from Greenwich. It can never exceed 180° —half the circumference of the globe.

4. When George I., elector of Hanover, became King of England, 1714. As the Salic law prevails in Hanover, on the accession of Queen Victoria, 1837, it ceased to form part of the British empire; and Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, brother of William IV., became its king.

5. Herodotus, born B.C. 484; Thucydides, B.C. 471; Xenophon, B.C. 444; Polybius, B.C. 204; Dionysius of Halicarnassus, died B.C. 7; Diodorus Siculus; Arrian of Nicomedia, born A.D. 90; Appian of Alexandria; Dion Cassius, A.D. 155.

6. An island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chili. Alexander Selkirk was shipwrecked on this island; and his adventures during a residence of four years are supposed to have suggested to Defoe his romance of 'Robinson Crusoe.'

Lesson 34.

1. Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Savonarola. During the great Reformation, Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, Zwingle, Erasmus, Knox, Tyndale, Cranmer, Latimer.

2. They were originally five: Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added.

3. The Rhine rises in Switzerland—the Lower Rhine near Mount St. Gothard, the Upper Rhine in Vogelberg; they unite at Reichenau, and flowing through Lake Constance it forms the principal boundary between Switzerland and Germany, and pursuing a northerly direction through the latter country and

Rhenish Prussia, it enters Holland, and, dividing into three branches—the Waal, Leck, and Old Rhine—after a course of 950 miles, falls into the German Ocean. The chief towns on it:—Splügen, Schaffhausen, Basle, Strasburg, Speyer, Worms, Bingen, Mayence, Coblentz, Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Wesel, Utrecht, and Leyden.

4. The mural crown was given to those Roman soldiers who first scaled the walls of an enemy's city. The civic crown to him who saved the life of a fellow citizen.

5. Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Maximinus, Decius, Aurelian, Diocletian.

6. Newcomen was the inventor of the steam engine, 1713; it was greatly improved by James Watt, 1778.

Lesson 35.

1. Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, after the death of Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth, ascended the throne as Henry VII., 1485. His first care was to unite the rival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., 1486.—There were two insurrections in this reign; one headed by Lambert Simnel, a baker's son, who personated the Earl of Warwick, the son of the Duke of Clarence, who had been imprisoned in the Tower since the accession of Henry: a battle was fought at Stoke, which resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, 1487. The other was headed by Perkin Warbeck, who claimed to be the Duke of York, said to have been smothered in the Tower with Edward V. After numerous adventures, he was at last taken, and imprisoned in the Tower, and in 1499 he was executed with the Earl of Warwick. Henry's chief vice was avarice; he left a large amount in the treasury, which he had extorted most unjustly from his subjects. Empson and Dudley were the chief agents of his rapacity.—Henry had four children: Prince Arthur, who died 1502; Henry VIII.; Margaret, married to James IV. of Scotland; and Mary, to Louis XII. of

France. Henry died 1509, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

2. St. Alban, A.D. 303.

3. Sardanapalus, the last king of Assyria, was celebrated for his effeminacy and luxurious habits. Arbaces, satrap of Media, revolted against him, and advanced against Nineveh. Sardanapalus headed his troops, and twice defeated the rebels, but was at last obliged to shut himself up in the city. After a two years' siege, hopeless of a further successful resistance, he collected all his treasures, and making an immense pile, he set it on fire, and with his wives perished in the flames, B.C. 876.

4. In the reign of Elizabeth, 1594.

5. Upon the death of Theodosius the Great, A.D. 395, his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, were acknowledged as the emperors of the East and West, and the Roman empire was never again united under one sovereign.

6. Baronets were first created in the reign of James I., 1611.

Lesson 36.

1. Nerva, A.D. 96-98; Trajan, 98-117; Adrian, 117-138; Antoninus Pius, 138-161; Marcus Aurelius, 161-180.

2. The Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, 1486.

3. Surajah-Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, besieged and took Calcutta, 1756. The garrison surrendered, and, by order of the nabob, 146 Englishmen were confined in a dungeon in the fort called the Black Hole, about 20 ft. by 14; 123 were found dead after one night's imprisonment.

4. Laconic is derived from Laconia, the Spartans being celebrated for their brevity and conciseness of speech.—The island of Sardinia produced a poisonous plant, called *Sardonica herba*, which was said to cause fatal convulsions in those who tasted it; the mouth was distorted, and gave the appearance of laughter, though the person was in extreme pain; thus originated the *risus sardonicus*, or sardonic smile.

5. Carthage was besieged and razed to the ground by Scipio Æmilianus, adopted son of Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal. When the Carthaginians saw that all their concessions were fruitless to avert war, they worked with the energy of desperation to replace the arms and engines of war which they had been induced to give up to the Romans; the women even gave their hair for bow-strings. They were able to protract the siege some months, but at last the vigorous measures of Scipio prevailed; the citadel was given up by Hasdrubal, whose wife, in scorn at her husband's treachery, cast herself into the flames and perished. The city was devoted to plunder for five days, and totally destroyed by fire.—Corinth was overthrown the same year as Carthage, B.C. 146, by Mummius, the Roman consul. He slew the men, sold the women and children for slaves, and sent the treasures and masterpieces of art it contained to Rome, and set fire to the city, which was entirely consumed.

6. At the battle of Xeres, A.D. 711, the Saracens were victorious, and established their empire in Spain; Cordova was their capital.—Ferdinand and Isabella, after a war of nearly ten years' duration, subdued Granada in 1492, the only province then left to the Moors, and thus ended their dominion, after enduring nearly eight centuries.

Lesson 37.

1. The chief works of Southey are: 'Thalaba the Destroyer;' 'The Curse of Kehama;' 'Madoc;' 'Roderick, the Last of the Goths;' 'The Vision of Judgment;' 'Mary, the Maid of the Inn;' 'The Life of Nelson.'—Of Coleridge: 'Christabel;' 'The Ancient Mariner;' 'Hymn to Mont Blanc;' 'Genevieve;' and a translation of Schiller's 'Wallenstein.'

2. Algeria, and some places in Senegambia, Africa. Isle of Bourbon; Pondicherry, Hindostan; Cayenne, in Guiana, South America; Guadaloupe; Martinique; the Protectorate of the Marquesas and Society Islands.

3. Tantalus, having incurred the resentment of Zeus,

was punished in the lower world, after death, by being placed in the midst of a lake, whose waters receded from his lips at every attempt to assuage his thirst, while boughs laden with the most tempting fruit hung over his head, but always eluded his grasp. A huge rock also threatened his destruction.—Sisyphus was punished for his wickedness during life by being condemned to roll up a hill a large block of marble, which continually rolled back as soon as it reached the top.—Ixion was chained hands and feet to a wheel, which revolved perpetually.

4. It was an act passed in the reign of George I., 1716, which fixed the maximum length of the Parliament at 7 years. Before this the Triennial Act was in force.

5. Fernando Magelhaens was a Portuguese navigator, 1470–1521. He discovered the Ladrone and Philippine Islands and Patagonia, and gave his name to the straits which separate it from Terra del Fuego.—Captain J. Cook was an English navigator who, between 1767 and 1779, sailed three times round the world. He discovered the Sandwich Isles and New Caledonia, explored the Southern Ocean and east coast of Australia.

6. Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of India. He was born 1732, at 17 entered the service of the East India Company as a writer, and at 41 had attained the highest degree of power. He gained several victories over the Mahrattas of Central India, and the Rajah of Mysore, and did much to consolidate the Indian Empire. The plunder of Benares and the spoliation of the Princesses of Oude excited the indignation of the English, and, on his return to England, he was impeached and brought to trial before the House of Lords on the charges of cruelty and oppression. The trial lasted 7 years and 3 months, and ended in the acquittal of Hastings; but it left him nearly penniless. The Company gave him a pension of £4,000 a year, and he retired to an old family seat at Daylesford, where he died in 1818.

Lesson 38.

1. Edward VI., son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, ascended the throne, 1547, in his tenth year. The Duke of Somerset, the King's uncle, was made Protector. Henry had wished his son to marry Mary Queen of Scots; the Scotch being averse to it, war was declared, and the battle of Pinkey or Musselburgh gained. Edward, aided by Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, endeavoured to complete the Reformation. The English Liturgy was compiled and its use enjoined in all churches. Admiral Lord Seymour, who had married Catherine Parr, Henry's widow, was executed, charged with plotting against his brother Somerset.—Ket, a tanner, raised an insurrection in Norfolk which was soon suppressed.—The Earl of Warwick, afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, conspired to subvert the power of the Protector, who was forced to resign and condemned to pay a heavy fine, which was however remitted by the king. Shortly afterwards Somerset was arrested on a charge of raising a rebellion in the North, convicted and executed, and Northumberland became Protector. He induced Edward to sign a will appointing Lady Jane Grey—who had married his son, Lord Guildford Dudley—heir to the Crown, excluding his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. Edward died of consumption, 1553: Northumberland has been accused of hastening his end by poison.

2. At the close of the Peloponnesian war, 30 governors were appointed, to whom was entrusted the administration of Athens, B.C. 404. Their arbitrary rule lasted 8 months: Thrasybulus, with the aid of the Thebans, succeeded in overthrowing them, and re-established the democracy, 403.—This term has also been applied to the various usurpers who started up during the reigns of the Roman emperors Gallienus and Aurelian, A.D. 258-274.

3. 815 times.

4. The Himalaya mountains, Asia. Mount Everest,

29,000 feet.—The Andes, S. America. Mount Sorata, 25,400 feet.

5. The war between the Northern and Southern United States began 1861 and ended 1865.

6. By the revolution of 1830 Belgium was separated from Holland, and Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, the husband of Princess Charlotte and uncle to Queen Victoria, was elected king.

Lesson 39.

1. A body of Turkish infantry first organised by Sultan Amurath I., 1360. They were young Christian captives, who, converted to Mahomedanism and trained up to arms, became the terror of surrounding nations. Having raised an insurrection in 1826, 3,000 of them were killed, and a firman was issued abolishing the Janissaries.

2. Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, published his theory of the circulation of the blood through the lungs, 1553. The honour of the positive discovery of the circulation is due to Dr. Harvey, 1619.

3. J. Bacon, 1740–1790; J. Flaxman, 1755–1826; Sir F. Chantrey, 1781–1841; Sir R. Westmacott, 1775–1856; T. Banks, 1735–1805; J. Nollekens, 1737–1823; Sir R. J. Wyatt, 1795–1860; John Gibson, 1791–1866; E. H. Baily, 1788–1867.—Among the most famous of those still living are J. Bell, W. Behnes, J. Durham, J. H. Foley, W. C. Marshall, P. Macdowell, W. Theed, T. Thorneycroft, H. Weeks, T. Woolner.

4. Scylla and Charybdis were the names of two rocks between Italy and Sicily. In the one near the Italian coast dwelt Scylla, a monster which barked like a dog, having 12 feet and 6 heads, each containing 3 rows of teeth. The opposite rock was much lower, and under a large fig tree lived Charybdis, who thrice a day swallowed the waters of the sea and threw them up again.

5. Corneille, 1606–1684. Chief works: 'Le Cid,' 'Horace,' 'Cinna,' 'Polyeucte.'—Molière, 1622–1673; 'Le Tartuffe,' 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' 'Les

Femmes Savantes,' 'Le Misanthrope,' 'L'Avare.'—Racine, 1639–1699; 'Athalie,' 'Phèdre,' 'Iphigénie,' 'Britannicus,' 'Andromaque.'

6. 1 C. Lamb, 1775–1835; 2 W. Beckford, 1759–1844.

Lesson 40.

1. William III., son of William Prince of Orange, and Mary, daughter of Charles I., began to reign jointly with his wife Mary, daughter of James II., 1688, upon the flight and abdication of that monarch. The coronation took place 1689.—The siege of Londonderry, the battles of the Boyne and Aghrim in Ireland, 1690 and 91, obliged James to resign all hope of regaining the throne. Victory off La Hogue, 1692. To humble the power of France was William's chief object, and many battles were fought and much money spent with this view, with little advantage to either side: peace was concluded at Ryswick, 1697.—A Toleration Act was passed, relieving Dissenters from various restraints, 1689. The Succession Act, 1701, provided that the Crown should devolve upon Sophia of Hanover if the king and his sister-in-law Anne left no children.—Triennial Parliaments instituted, 1694.—The Bank of England established, 1695.—Chelsea Hospital founded.—The Massacre of Glencoe occurred, 1692, when the Highland chieftain Macdonald, his family and dependants, were treacherously murdered.—Peter the Great worked as a ship carpenter at Deptford during this reign.—The National Debt may be dated from this reign.—Mary died, 1694; William III., 1702. He was buried at Westminster.

2. This custom was in use from the time of Edward the Confessor to Henry III., 1261. It was used to determine cases too intricate for the judges to unravel. Prisoners might choose whether they would put themselves for trial upon God and their country by a jury of 12 men, or upon God only, in which case it was called the Judgment of God. The trial was by fire and water. In the former, the accused had to pass blindfolded over

9 red-hot ploughshares, or to carry a heated iron a certain distance. In the latter the accused had to take up with his bare hand a stone placed in boiling water. In both cases the hand was immediately wrapped up and the covering sealed; if on opening it at the end of 3 days no marks of burning or scalding were visible, the person was declared innocent.

3. Sir I. Newton about 1687.

4. Tiberius and Caius Gracchus were the sons of Sempronius Gracchus. Their mother, Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus, devoted all her energies to the education of her sons. Tiberius, pitying the oppressed and impoverished condition of the lower classes, revived the Licinian law, which enacted that no Roman should possess more than five hundred acres of land. Upon the death of Attalus, King of Pergamus, who bequeathed his possessions to the Romans, Tiberius proposed dividing the money among the people for the purchase of agricultural implements. This created much opposition in the senate, and when he offered himself again for the tribuneship, his enemies provoked a tumult, in which he and many of his followers were slain.—Caius Gracchus was chosen tribune B.C. 123; he revived his brother's measures and introduced many reforms which tended to curb the power of the senate, who, with the hope of destroying his influence with the people, induced Livius Drusus to propose measures of a still more popular character. This ruse succeeded, and when Gracchus appeared in the Forum to resist the repeal of some of his own laws, a riot occurred, and he fled to the Grove of the Furies, where a slave at his command put an end to his life, B.C. 121.

5. Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian.

6. Gunpowder is composed of nitre, charcoal, and sulphur; the proportions are generally six parts of the former to one of each of the latter.

Lesson 41.

1. The chief works of Alexander Pope are, 'The Rape of the Lock,' 'The Dunciad,' the translation of the Iliad and the Odyssey, 'Essay on Criticism' and 'Essay on Man.' Pope was born 1688, of Roman Catholic parents; his father was a linendraper in the Strand, who having made a fortune of £20,000, retired to Binfield, bordering on Windsor Forest, which Pope has celebrated in verse. This poet was deformed, and of an extreme delicacy of constitution and irritability of temper. At 12 years of age he composed his 'Ode to Solitude,' and at 16, having produced the Pastorals, or Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, and some imitations of Chaucer, he began his public career as a poet. By his translation of Homer he gained £8,000, with which he bought a villa at Twickenham, where he spent the remainder of his days in ease and comfort, receiving the visits of the most renowned men of the age. He died 1744.

2. Richard I., 1198.

3. Both, 1600-1650; P. Potter, 1625-1654; A. Cuyp, 1606-1672; A. Van der Velde, 1638-1672; Rembrandt, 1606-1675; Gerard Dow, 1613-1680; Mieris, 1635-1681; Ruysdael, 1636-1681; Ostade, 1610-1685; Berghem, 1624-1685; Wouvermans, 1620-1688; W. Van der Velde, 1633-1707; Huysum, 1682-1749.

4. Flavius Josephus was a Jewish historian, born at Jerusalem, A.D. 37. He was one of the generals of the Jews in their revolt against the Romans. He was taken prisoner by Vespasian, who saved his life; he was present at the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, and accompanied him afterwards to Rome, where he lived in honour and died about A.D. 100. His chief works are 'Jewish Antiquities' and 'History of the Jewish War.' They are written in Greek.

5. In the reign of Charles II., 1670.

6. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was born 1708. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and in 1735 entered Parliament as member for Old Sarum. He joined

the Opposition and was deprived by Walpole of his commission in the Guards, but the Prince of Wales appointed him one of the grooms of the bedchamber. In 1746 he became paymaster of the forces; 1755 Secretary of State; 1757 Premier. On the accession of George III. he resigned, and the title of Baroness was given to his wife, and a pension of £3,000 a year. In 1766 he became Lord Privy Seal, and took his place in the Upper House as Earl of Chatham; he resigned office in 1768, but after a two years' retirement he again took part in the debates. In 1778, as he was rising to reply to the Duke of Richmond, he fell senseless into the arms of those nearest him, being seized with an apoplectic attack; he expired a few weeks afterwards in his 70th year. A public funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey were decreed him, £20,000 were granted to pay his debts, and a pension of £4,000 a year to his descendants. The Earl of Chatham is styled 'the great commoner.' He took a prominent part in the public affairs of England during a critical period of her history. He opposed the imposition of the Stamp Act upon the American colonies, but declaimed against the recognition of their independence. He was an accomplished orator, and his disinterested patriotism won for him an unusual degree of popular favour.—William Pitt, second son of the Earl of Chatham, was born 1759. After leaving Cambridge he was called to the bar 1780, but he gave up his profession the following year, when as member for Appleby he entered parliament, where his extraordinary talents and eloquence soon won him distinction. In 1783, at the early age of twenty-four, he became prime minister, a post which he retained seventeen years. A review of this part of his life would necessarily embrace the chief events of the reign of George III. during those years. He was indefatigable in his efforts to crush the rising power of Napoleon, and was always actuated by a sincere desire for the public good. He resigned in 1801, but was again premier in 1804, and continued so till his death in 1806, at the age of forty-six, worn out with his arduous duties, while

grief at Napoleon's successes and the general aspect of affairs is also said to have contributed to his premature end. A public funeral was awarded him and £40,000 to defray his debts.

Lesson 42.

1. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, began to reign 1559. Her first care was to restore Protestantism.—War with the Netherlands, 1586.—Sir Philip Sidney fell at the battle of Zutphen.—In 1588 Philip II. of Spain sent the Invincible Armada, a fleet of 136 sail, to conquer England; Elizabeth reviewed her troops at Tilbury, while Lord Howard of Effingham, Hawkins, Drake, Frobisher, and Raleigh commanded the navy. The English took many of the Spanish ships, and a storm dispersed the remainder, so that 53 only returned to Spain.—The great stain upon this glorious reign is the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, who after the defeat at Langside fled to England, where she was imprisoned, and after 18 years' confinement, was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, 1587.—Acts of Supremacy and Conformity were passed, through which many Roman Catholics and Nonconformists suffered death, and pains and penalties.—In 1652 Cranmer's forty-two Articles were reduced to thirty-nine, and the Church of England established in its present form.—The Duke of Norfolk beheaded for forming a conspiracy in favour of Mary Stuart, 1572. Also Babington and others on the same accusation, 1586.—Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and the Earl of Essex were favourites of the queen: the latter being accused of exciting an insurrection in London, was executed 1601.—The naval power of England rose rapidly in this reign.—The first English newspaper, called the 'English Mercurie,' published.—The art of making paper from rags first practised.—Watches introduced, also potatoes and tobacco.—Elizabeth was much indebted to the wise counsels of her sagacious minister Lord Burleigh.—Shakespeare and Spenser, and many remarkable men, flourished at this

period.—The queen died 1603, and was buried at Westminster.

2. Cuvier, 1769-1832, was an eminent French naturalist, famed for his discoveries among fossil animals, which have been of great assistance to geology. He was a voluminous writer; his chief work is 'Le Règne Animal,' in which the zoological kingdom is arranged according to the principles of organisation, and it is the foundation of all zoological studies. He formed the collection for the study of comparative anatomy now in the Jardin des Plantes. He was created a peer by Louis-Philippe. He was as much loved for his goodness as he was honoured for his scientific attainments.

3. Henry VI., 1441.

4. In the reign of Elizabeth: Dr. R. Hooker and Bishop Jewell.—Charles II.: Jeremy Taylor, Bishop Ken, Dr. I. Barrow, Dr. T. Fuller.—James II.: G. Burnet, R. Baxter.—William III.: Matthew Henry, Dr. Tillotson.—Anne: Bishops Sherlock and South, Dr. Bentley.—George I.: Dr. Lowth, Dr. Berkeley, Dr. N. Lardner, Dr. I. Watts.—George II.: J. Gilbert, Bishops Hoadley, Butler, and T. Wilson, J. Hervey, Dr. Paley, Dr. Doddridge, Dr. Hartley.—George III.: Bishops Warburton, Porteus, Newton, Watson, Heber, John and C. Wesley, Whitfield, Dr. Milner, and Dr. Blair.—Queen Victoria: Sydney Smith, Dr. Chalmers.

5. A commercial treaty was arranged with Japan, August, 1858.

6. An instrument for exhausting the air out of a vessel. It was invented by Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, 1650, and greatly improved by Robert Boyle, 1657.

Lesson 43.

1. J. Rogers, Prebendary of St. Paul's, was the first martyr of Mary's reign. Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, Ridley, of London, Latimer, of Worcester, and Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.

2. Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.—Louis XVII. died in prison, never reigned, 1795.—Louis XVIII., after

many years of exile, became king, 1814; was obliged to leave his kingdom after Napoleon's return from Elba; resumed his crown, 1815; and died in possession of the throne, 1824.—Charles X. succeeded his brother, and was forced to abdicate, 1830, and died in exile.—Louis-Philippe fled in the revolution of 1848, and died in England, 1850.

3. A whirlpool is a spot in the sea where the waters have a revolving motion, caused by obstructions from banks, rocks, or islands, or from the opposition of currents or winds.

4. Diogenes, the cynic philosopher, was born at Sinope, Pontus, about B.C. 412. He was distinguished for the austerity of his life and the moroseness of his manners. He is generally believed to have lived in a tub; he wore the coarsest clothing, eat the plainest food, slept in the streets, rolled in hot sand in the summer, and in winter in snow. When asked by Alexander the Great 'if there was anything he could do for him,' Diogenes replied, 'You can stand out of my sunshine.' He died B.C. 323.

5. By Montgolfier, a Frenchman, 1783.

6. The birth of Jesus Christ occurred in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, and His death in that of Tiberius.

Lesson 44.

1. Philip VI., 1328–1350, was the first of the line of Valois; Henry III., 1574–1589, the last.—Henry IV., 1589–1610, was the first Bourbon king; Charles X., 1824–1830, the last.

2. Dido was said to be the founder of Carthage. Upon the murder of her husband by her brother Pygmalion, king of Tyre, she fled to Africa, and there purchased as much land as could be enclosed by a bull's hide, which she ordered to be cut into the thinnest strips; she then erected a citadel, and soon a flourishing state rose round it. Having vowed eternal fidelity to her husband, she stabbed herself on a funeral pile

which she had caused to be erected, rather than marry a neighbouring king.

3. The first clock put up in England was at Canterbury, 1292.—Watches were introduced into England from Germany, 1577.

4. The Roman emperor Titus, A.D. 79–81, gained the title of 'Delight of Mankind,' for his many virtues, and for his efforts to promote the welfare of his subjects. He was humane, just, benevolent, merciful, and affable, and he used to reckon it a lost day if the twenty-four hours had passed without his performing any good action.

5. In the Olympic games, a crown of wild olive leaves; Isthmian, of pine leaves; Nemean, of parsley; Pythian, of laurel.

6. Pentateuch is the Greek name for the first 5 books of the Bible.—The Septuagint version of the Bible was made from Hebrew into Greek by command of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 277. 72 translators were employed upon it.

Lesson 45.

1. The 6 sons and 6 daughters of Uranus and Ge, Heaven and Earth. They carried on a war against their father and amongst themselves for 10 years in Thessaly, but were at last overcome by Zeus, and were hurled down below Tartarus.

2. It was a court established for the purpose of searching out and punishing heresy and all spiritual offences. Gregory IX., 1223, organised the Inquisition during the crusade against the Albigenses. Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain revived it, 1480. Jews and Moors were its first objects of persecution, but soon all heretics felt its power. In 1481 nearly 3,000 persons were burnt in Andalusia.

3. Timour, or Tamerlane, was a descendant of Zingis Khan. He was born near Samarcand, and was the son of a Tartar chief. He was proclaimed Emperor of Zagatai, and in 1370 began his career of conquest. He subdued Persia, invaded Hindostan, and took Delhi;

laid waste Syria and Asia Minor, conquering Bajazet, the Turkish sultan, at the battle of Angora, in Phrygia, 1402. He died in his 70th year, on his way to invade China, 1405. He was guilty of the utmost barbarity, slaughtering all the inhabitants of the vanquished cities. On the ruins of Bagdad he erected a pyramid of 90,000 heads.

4. His mother Agrippina, his wife Octavia, Britannicus, Seneca, Lucan, Piso, Burrhus, C. Petronius, Corbulo, and P. Thrasea.

5. Oliver Goldsmith, 1728-1774. Chief works: 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 'The Citizen of the World,' Histories of England, Greece, and Rome; two comedies, 'She Stoops to Conquer,' and 'The Goodnatured Man;' two poems, 'The Deserted Village,' and 'The Traveller.'—Dr. Johnson, 1709-1784: 'Dictionary of the English Language,' 'Rasselas,' 'The Lives of the Poets,' 'Journey to the Hebrides,' 'Irene,' a tragedy, 'The Rambler' and 'Idler,' periodicals.

6. It was a plot discovered a few days after the accession of George IV., 1820, to murder the Ministers when they were at an official dinner, and then to set fire to London. The leaders were executed. It derives its name from the conspirators being seized in a hayloft in Cato Street, near the Edgware Road.

Lesson 46.

1. The wars of the Roses were the contests between Henry VI. and Richard Duke of York, and after his death, his son, Edward IV., for the throne of England. Henry VI. was descended from John of Gaunt, fifth son of Edward III., and Edward IV. from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, fourth son of that monarch. The Lancastrians adopted the red rose, the Yorkists the white, as their badge. The wars began in 1455, and lasted till 1471. At the first battle of St. Albans, Henry was taken prisoner. At Wakefield Green, Richard of York was slain, 1460. At Barnet the Earl of Warwick, the king-maker, fell, 1471. At Tewkesbury, Margaret of

Anjou and her son Edward were made prisoners, and the latter slain by Edward IV. and his brothers.

2. They were sealed orders from the King of France, which decreed the imprisonment or banishment of persons obnoxious to himself or government. They were introduced about 1670, and abolished 1789. Louis XV. is said to have used upwards of 150,000 *lettres de cachet*.

3. The complemental of any primary colour is that which is produced by combining the other two. Green is the complemental of red, as blue and yellow make green; and purple of yellow, as blue and red form purple.

4. Opium is the juice of the white poppy, and is brought from Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Egypt, and the Indies.

5. Homer, Hesiod, Alcæus, Sappho, Anacreon, Simonides, Pindar, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Menander.

6. Phintias was condemned to death for conspiring against Dionysius I. of Syracuse. He was allowed to return home to bid farewell to his family and to arrange his affairs, upon Damon offering to stay in his place, and even to suffer in his stead, should he not return by the day appointed for the execution. Phintias did return in time, and Dionysius struck by their great friendship pardoned the condemned.—Orestes was the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and being preserved from death at the time of the murder of his father, was conveyed to the court of the King of Phocis, where he formed a lasting friendship with Pylades. When he was grown up he returned to Argos, accompanied by his friend, and killed Clytemnestra and Egisthus, and being seized with madness and pursued by the Furies, he was told by Apollo to fetch the statue of Artemis from the Tauric Chersonesus. He and Pylades were made prisoners by the natives. He discovered there his sister Iphigenia, and they all fled with the statue.

Lesson 47.

1. Henry II., son of the Empress Maude and Geoffrey Plantagenet, and grandson of Henry I., began to reign 1154.—Ireland conquered 1172. William of Scotland taken prisoner and forced to pay homage, 1174.—The Constitutions of Clarendon passed, 1164, with a view to restrict the power of the clergy.—Thomas à Becket appointed Chancellor 1157, and Archbishop of Canterbury 1161. He took the part of the clergy against the king, and after a struggle of 6 years' duration, in consequence of a hasty expression of Henry's, he was murdered by 4 knights in Canterbury Cathedral, 1171. The king did penance at his tomb, 1174.—He caused his eldest son, Henry, to be crowned during his lifetime.—London became the capital. Glass windows first used in private houses. Commerce was much extended.—Henry's sons, urged on by their mother, were constantly in rebellion against him, and he is said to have died from a broken heart on discovering that his favourite John had also conspired against him, 1189. He was buried at Fontevraud, Anjou.—He married Eleanor of Aquitaine, divorced wife of Louis VII. of France. He had five sons, William, Henry, Geoffrey, Richard, and John; and three daughters.

2. The leaf of a plant which grows in the United States, West Indies, Persia, China, Philippine Isles, and Asiatic Turkey. First brought to England by Sir J. Hawkins, 1565. Sir W. Raleigh and Sir F. Drake are also said to have first introduced it, 1586.

3. Cambyse, son of Cyrus the Great, was the second King of Persia. He reigned B.C. 529-522. He conquered Egypt; but suffered great losses in his expeditions against the Ethiopians and Ammonians. He was a cruel tyrant; he put his brother Smerdis to death, and no one was safe from his ungovernable fury.—Cambyse was also the name of a Persian noble, the father of Cyrus.

4. Edward I., Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III. of Castile; Edward II., Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France; Edward III., Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault and Holland; Edward IV., Lady E. Grey, daughter of Sir R. Woodville, and widow of Sir J. Grey; Edward V. and VI. died young.

5. Regulus, C. Flaminius, Q. Fabius Maximus, Marcellus, Minucius, Æmilius Paulus, Terentius Varro, and the two Scipios.

6. Indulgences were pardons for sins, written on parchment, and sealed or signed by the Pope or his delegates. They were commenced by Leo III. about 800. Clement V. was the first Pope who made public sale of them, 1313. Leo X. published a general sale of indulgences throughout Europe, which led to the Reformation.

Lesson 48.

1. The chief causes which led to the downfall of James II. were his arbitrary measures and his persistent efforts to introduce the Roman Catholic religion. He openly attended mass, gave nearly all public employments to the Romanists, sent an ambassador to the Papal Court, and received a Papal Nuncio at Whitehall. He placed a Roman Catholic over Magdalen College, Oxford, and appointed 12 Roman Catholic Fellows, notwithstanding the opposition of the University. In 1687 he published a Declaration of Indulgence, permitting freedom of worship to all denominations. The following year he issued another Declaration, which was ordered to be read in all churches on two successive Sundays. Primate Sancroft and Bishops Lloyd, Ken, Turner, Lake, White, and Trelawney drew up a petition against it, for which they were sent to the Tower, and tried before the Court of King's Bench and acquitted. On the day of their acquittal a letter signed by the leading men of the nation was sent to William, Prince of Orange, asking his aid in defence of their liberties and religion.

2. Livy, Sallust, Julius Cæsar, Pliny; Suetonius, Ta-

citus, Cornelius Nepos, Velleius Paterculus, Eutropius, Aurelius Victor, Q. Rufus Curtius, Justinus.

3. Penelope was the wife of Ulysses, king of Ithaca. During the 20 years' absence of her husband she was importuned by many suitors. She told them she could not make her choice until she had finished a robe for her father-in-law, Laertes. She delayed her decision until the return of Ulysses, by undoing at night what she had wrought in the day.

4. The Cyclops are generally accounted the workmen of Hephæstus, or Vulcan; they had one eye in the centre of their foreheads, and volcanoes were their workshops. —The Centaurs inhabited Thessaly, and are represented as half men half horses, a fable that probably owed its origin to the excellence of the riding of the Thessalians.

5. Winchester College was founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, 1372.

6. On Easter Monday, 1282, as the citizens of Palermo were proceeding to vespers, a French soldier behaved rudely to a young girl; a Sicilian struck the offender dead. Charles of Anjou and the French had become hateful to the people of Sicily, and this acted as a signal for a general massacre of all the Frenchmen; 8,000 perished.

Lesson 49.

1. Rosbach, 1382 and 1757; Nieuport, 1600; Tirlemont and Ramilies, 1705; Oudenarde, 1708; Malplaquet, 1709; Jemappes, 1792; Charleroi, 1794; Ligny, Quatre Bras, Waterloo, 1815.

2. George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, born in Ireland, 1684–1753, was a celebrated metaphysical writer: his chief work is 'The Theory of Vision.' He tried to disprove the existence of matter anywhere but in our own perceptions.

3. In A.D. 70 Jerusalem was taken by Titus, son of the Roman emperor Vespasian, after a siege of several months, during which the Jews suffered extreme distress. The city was razed to the ground.

4. Edward IV., 1481, established post-houses: the

3. Into calends, nones, and ides. The calends were the first day of the month. The nones fell on the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the ides on the 15th. The other months, the nones fell on the 5th, and the ides on the 13th.

4. 1 'As You Like It,' Act II, Scene vii., Shakespeare; 2 'Essay on Criticism,' Part II., Pope; 3 'Night Thoughts,' Night I., Young.

5. Thomas Chatterton, a poet of great promise, born at Bristol, 1752. He pretended to have discovered, in the Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, several poems and manuscripts written by a priest named Rowley in the 15th century. These works caused much controversy in the literary world, but it was soon decided they were the productions of Chatterton himself. At 17 he went to London to try to earn his livelihood by his pen; he met with a little success at first, but before 9 months had elapsed, he was reduced to a state of starvation, and in a fit of despair took poison and died, 1770.

6. Pompey married Julia, Cæsar's daughter; Antony married Octavia, sister of Augustus; Julius Cæsar married Cornelia, Cinna's daughter.

Lesson 51.

1. They flow eastward to the North Sea.

2. Belgium. 370 to the square mile.

3. Time measured by the stars is called sidereal time; measured by the sun, solar time. The stars appear to revolve round the earth in 23 hours, 56 min., 4 sec.; while the sun seems to perform its revolution in 24 hours. The difference in a year amounts to a day, so that the year measured by the stars has 366 days, and by the sun only 365.

4. It will be 2 o'clock at all places 30° to the east, and 10 o'clock at all 30° to the west.

5. Boreas, Eolus, Eurus, Zephyrus, Notus, and Lips.

6. Philip II., from his wisdom and valour surnamed

Auguste, reigned from 1180 to 1223. He entered on the third crusade with Richard Cœur de Lion, but becoming jealous of the superior renown of the latter, he returned to France after an absence of 18 months, invaded Normandy, and instigated John to seize his brother's throne. Richard, upon his return, declared war against Philip, defeated him at Fréteval, and took the public records of the kingdom, 1191. Upon the death of Richard and the murder of Arthur of Bretagne by John, Philip cited the latter to appear to answer for his crime, and attacked and took Normandy, Maine, Anjou, Poitou, and Touraine. Otho, emperor of Germany, and the Count of Flanders formed an alliance with John, but were conquered at the battle of Bouvines, 1214.—Religious wars, characterised by great cruelty, were carried on against the Albigenses, people in the south of France who opposed the doctrines and corruptions of the church of Rome. The command of this crusade was entrusted to Simon de Montfort.—The barons of England, indignant at the conduct of John, offered the crown to Louis, son of Philip; but the death of John occurring soon after, they resolved to continue faithful to his son Henry III., and Louis, defeated at the battle of Lincoln, was obliged to return to France. The Jews were cruelly persecuted, their property confiscated, and finally they were banished the kingdom.—Philip was the first monarch in Europe who maintained a standing army. He was three times married, and left one son and one daughter, besides Louis VIII., who succeeded him.

Lesson 52.

1. The Long Parliament was the fifth and last parliament of Charles I. It was assembled in 1640. In 1653 Oliver Cromwell marched down to the house with 300 musketeers and expelled the members; they met again after his death, but were once more expelled by military force. On the return of General Monk from Scotland with 7000 troops, the Presbyterian members

resumed their seats, and the parliament at last dissolved itself, 1659.

2. The favourite horse of Alexander the Great, which carried him through all his campaigns; it was killed during an engagement with Porus the Indian king, and Alexander founded the city Bucephala in its honour.

3. Trajan, Roman emperor A.D. 98-117, was born at Italica, near Seville, Spain. He won distinction by his military talents in Germany and the East, and was chosen by the Emperor Nerva as his successor, much to the satisfaction of the people. After his accession to the throne, he turned his arms against Dacia, now Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia, and part of Hungary; he forced its monarch to sue for peace, and returned to Rome in triumph, 103. The following year war was renewed with the Dacians, and it was on this occasion that Trajan built a bridge across the Danube. The king Decebalus, despairing of success, killed himself, and Dacia became a Roman province. The triumph and public games in honour of this conquest lasted 123 days. Trajan undertook an expedition to the East, and subdued a great part of Parthia, and his generals were everywhere successful. Falling ill he set out for Rome, but died at Selinus, a town in Cilicia, Asia Minor, which was afterwards called Trajanopolis. Trajan enriched Rome with many useful and ornamental works; he constructed good roads, founded several libraries, and built the Forum Trajanum, in which was the column commemorating his victories. The persecution of the Christians which occurred in this reign was not of long duration.

4. The South Sea scheme was formed in the reign of George I., 1720. Its projector, Sir John Blunt, received from government the monopoly of the South Sea trade. It promised fabulous riches to all purchasers of its stock, and all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest, beset its offices in Exchange Alley in their frenzied race for wealth; some invested their whole fortunes in it, and when the bubble burst, thousands of families were totally ruined.

5. Robert Burns, 1759–1796. Chief works: ‘Tam O’Shanter,’ ‘The Cotter’s Saturday Night,’ ‘To a Mountain Daisy,’ ‘To a Mouse,’ ‘To Mary in Heaven,’ ‘The Twa Dogs.’

6. Sir Francis Drake in the reign of Elizabeth.

Lesson 53.

1. The Duke of Monmouth, the illegitimate son of Charles II., landed at Lyme, Dorsetshire, June 1685, and was joined by numbers of the common people, but not one nobleman stirred in his favour. He proceeded to Taunton, where he assumed the title of king, and marched to Bridgewater. At Sedgemoor, Monmouth’s forces were totally routed; he himself fled before the action began, and two days later was taken prisoner as he was hiding in a ditch and in a state of great distress. He was admitted into James’s presence and begged most abjectly for his life, but it was not granted, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill. The rebels were punished with merciless severity; Judge Jeffreys and Colonel Kirke hanging their victims with scarcely the mockery of a trial.

2. The Olympic games in honour of Jupiter were celebrated on the banks of the Alphæus, near Olympia in Elis, at the end of every 4 years. Their origin is lost in obscurity, but they are said to have been revived B.C. 776, and this year was reckoned in Greek chronology as the first Olympiad. The games lasted 5 days, and consisted of wrestling, boxing, jumping, running, throwing the javelin, quoits, horse and chariot races. The reward of the victor was a wreath of wild olive. They were abolished by Theodosius A.D. 394.—The Pythian games are said to have been instituted by Apollo in commemoration of his victory over the serpent Pytho. They were established as a national festival by the Amphictyons B.C. 586, and were celebrated every third year on the Cirrhæan plain in Phocia. Besides trials of strength, contests in music and poetry took place. The reward was a wreath of laurel.—

The Nemean games occurred every alternate year at Nemea in Argolis in honour of the Nemean Jove. They ceased A.D. 396. The reward was a crown of parsley.—The Isthmian games, in honour of Poseidon (Neptune), also took place every alternate year on the Isthmus of Corinth. The prize was a wreath of pine leaves.

3. St. Dunstan was born at Glastonbury A.D. 925; he lived for some time in retirement, and earned such a reputation for learning and sanctity, that he was summoned to court by Edred 948, and he governed the kingdom during four successive reigns. He was made Bishop of Worcester 957, Bishop of London 958, and Archbishop of Canterbury 962. St. Dunstan possessed an insatiable ambition, and endeavoured to render the church supreme in the government. He ejected the secular clergy from their livings, and strongly advocated the celibacy of the priesthood and monastic institutions. His influence declined in the reign of Ethelred II. He died 979.

4. The Star Chamber, so named from the starra or Jewish contracts which were deposited in it, was an arbitrary court of law, established by Henry VII. 1486 for trials by a committee of the privy council. It was abolished 1641.

5. Demosthenes B.C. 385, 322.—Cicero B.C. 106, 43.

6. Antithesis is a rhetorical figure, which, as the word implies, enjoins contrast or opposition of ideas.—

An heir of glory! a frail child of dust!
 Helpless immortal! insect infinite!
 A worm! a god!—Young.

Lesson 54.

1. Pope Paul II. conferred this title upon Louis XI. 1649.

2. The terms Guelph and Ghibeline are supposed to have originated during the struggle between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia and lord of Wiblingen, whence the word 'Ghibeline,' and Henry of Guelph, duke of Bavaria, 1138. The former was successful, but the pope and many Italian cities sided with the

latter. These terms were also applied to the papal and imperial parties during the contests in Italy, which lasted from the 12th to the 15th century.

3. In 1670 Sir T. Clifford, Lord Ashley, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Arlington, and the Duke of Lauderdale became the chief advisers of Charles II. This was called the Cabal ministry, from the initials of the names of its members, whose characters and policy were particularly odious to the nation.

4. Albrecht von Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, was born in Bohemia, 1583. He lost both his parents, who were Protestants, at an early age, and was placed by an uncle at a Jesuit college at Olmütz, where he was soon converted to Catholicism. He studied also at Pavia and Bologna. He began his military career in a campaign against the Turks. By the consistent and effectual support he gave to the emperor, he won great wealth and honours. On the breaking out of the Thirty Years' War, he joined the imperial cause, and levied and equipped at his own expense an army of 50,000 men, which he maintained by plunder. After gaining various battles, he was dismissed from his command through the machinations of his rivals, and his troops disbanded 1629. At the urgent request of the emperor, he raised another army to oppose Gustavus Adolphus. He lost the battle of Lutzen 1632. His enormous wealth and possessions, his power, and his haughtiness had created him many enemies. He was accused of aspiring to the crown of Bohemia, and was assassinated, it is said, with the sanction of the Emperor Ferdinand II., 1634. He was a firm believer in astrology.

5. A pyrometer is an instrument for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat. It was invented by Musschenbroek, a Dutchman, about 1731.

6. Hydrostatics is that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the weight and pressure of non-elastic fluids, as water, mercury, &c., and of the equilibrium of bodies immersed in them. Hydraulics treat of the laws which regulate fluids in motion, and of the

principles by which machines are constructed in which water is used as a motive power.—Pneumatics treat of the mechanical properties of the air and other gaseous fluids.

Lesson 55.

1. Robert II., grandson of Robert Bruce, was the first monarch of the line of Stuart; he died, 1370.—Robert III. died of grief, 1406, at the news that his only surviving son, James, was taken prisoner by Henry IV.—James I. was murdered, 1437, by a band of conspirators.—James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh, 1460.—James III., after being defeated in battle, was thrown from his horse and stabbed by a straggler from the battle-field, 1488.—James IV. was killed at the battle of Flodden, 1513.—James V. died of a low fever, brought on by grief and vexation at the conduct of his troops in an engagement with the English, 1542.—Mary beheaded in England, 1587.—James VI. died in England, 1625.—Charles I. beheaded, 1649.—Charles II., after many years of exile, was restored to the throne, and died, 1685.—James II. was dethroned and died in exile, 1701.—Mary and Anne died, 1694 and 1714.

2. Edmund Burke, 1730–1797, statesman, orator, and political writer, was born in Dublin. He entered parliament 1766. His most celebrated speeches were delivered during the trial of Warren Hastings. His chief works are, 'Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful' and 'Reflections on the Revolution in France.'

3. L. Sergius Catiline was a profligate and intriguing Roman, who, during the consulship of Cicero, formed a conspiracy to murder him and the senators, to raise a general insurrection throughout Italy, and to seize upon the supreme power. His plans were frustrated through the vigilance of Cicero. The leaders were taken and condemned to death, and Catiline fell, fighting bravely, B.C. 62.

4. Lucius Junius Brutus, nephew of Tarquinius

Superbus, king of Rome, is famous for the active part he took in expelling the Tarquins, B.C. 509. He and Collatinus were appointed the first consuls. Brutus devoted his two sons to death for joining in an attempt to restore the regal power. He fell in an engagement with Aruns, the son of Tarquin.—M. Junius Brutus was a descendant of L. Junius. He lost his father at an early age, and was brought up by his uncle Cato Uticensis. On the breaking out of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, he embraced the cause of the latter. After the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only pardoned him, but granted him many marks of favour. With the hope of restoring the Commonwealth, he entered into a conspiracy to murder Cæsar, which was successful. Being defeated at Philippi, Macedonia, by Antony and Octavius, he put an end to his life B.C. 42.

5. N. Poussin, 1594-1665; C. Lorraine, 1600-1682; Mignard, 1610-1695; Le Sueur, 1617-1655; Le Brun, 1619-1690; Watteau, 1684-1721; Vernet, 1714-1789; Greuze, 1726-1805; David, 1769-1825; Géricault, 1791-1824; Guérin, P. Delaroche, Ingres. Among the most famous of those still living are Gérôme, Meissonnier, E. Frère, Rosa Bonheur, Jeanron, and Troyon.

6. Archimedes of Syracuse was a famous mathematician B.C. 287-212. He invented many engines of war which were used during the siege of Syracuse. When the city was taken by Marcellus, the Roman general, he gave orders that the life of Archimedes was to be spared. Nevertheless he was unfortunately slain, being too engrossed with a problem to answer to his name.

Lesson 56.

1. This form of electricity was accidentally discovered by Galvani, a professor of anatomy at Bologna, 1791.

2. The battle of Dettingen, on the Maine, was fought between the English and French, and resulted in the defeat of the latter. George II. headed his army. It was the last occasion on which an English monarch commanded in person, 1743.—The battle of Fontenoy

in Belgium was a victory gained by the French under Marshal Saxe over the English and their allies. Louis XV. was present at this engagement, and it was the last battle in which a French king took part.

3. The sun's apparent path in the heavens, so called from its being the circle on, or near which, the moon must be in case of an eclipse.

4. Thomas-à-Becket, murdered in Canterbury Cathedral, 1170; Scrope, Archbishop of York, beheaded, 1405; Cranmer burnt, 1556; Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, executed, 1645.

5. Arabella Stuart was the daughter of Charles Duke of Lennox, younger brother of Lord Darnley, father of James I. A conspiracy was formed in the first year of the reign of that king to place Lady Arabella upon the throne. This exciting the jealousy of James, she was kept in close confinement, and upon the discovery of her marriage with William Seymour, son of Lord Beauchamp, she was imprisoned in the Tower, and there died insane, 1615.

6. They appear to move from west to east, which is caused by the motion of the earth from the east to the west.

Lesson 57.

1. 1 'Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College.' Gray.—2 'Paradise Lost,' Book II. Milton.—3 'The Tempest,' Act III., Scene i. Shakespeare.

2. Into 4 watches: the 1st from sunset to the 3rd hour of the night; the 2nd, or middle watch, from the 3rd to the 6th hour; the 3rd, or cock-crowing, the 6th to the 9th hour; the 4th, or morning watch, from the 9th hour to sunrise.

3. Pericles was an eminent Athenian statesman, who held the direction of public affairs for 40 years. B.C. 469 he became the leader of the popular party, and through his influence the Areopagus was deprived of much of its judicial power. He was also a distinguished general; he took part in the battle of Tanagra, B.C. 456, and subdued Eubœa and Samos, which had revolted. In

429 he died of a lingering illness, having seen his two sons and his dearest friends carried off by the plague which desolated Athens the previous year. During the administration of Pericles, the Parthenon, the Odeum, and the Propylæa, or entrance to the Acropolis, were erected under the direction of Phidias. The harbour of the Piræus was also greatly improved.

4. Virginia, United States, so named by Sir Walter Raleigh in honour of the virgin queen Elizabeth, 1584.

5. M. Porcius Cato, surnamed Uticensis, from Utica, Africa, the place of his death, was the great grandson of Cato the Censor. He was noted for the inflexibility and severity of his character. Being elected tribune of the people B.C. 68, he became one of the leaders of the aristocratical party, and opposed the union of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus. On the breaking out of hostilities between the two former, he sided with Pompey. After the battle of Pharsalia he went to Africa, which shortly after submitted to Cæsar; and rather than fall into the hands of the conqueror, Cato deliberately killed himself, spending his last hours in reading Plato's 'Phædo,' B.C. 46.

6. Henry VIII. succeeded his father Henry VII. 1509. He invaded France and gained the battle of Guinegate, or battle of the Spurs, and took Tournai, 1513. James IV. of Scotland defeated at Flodden Field, 1513. The meeting between Henry and Francis I. of France, called the Field of the Cloth of Gold, took place at Ardres, near Calais, 1520. The Scots were defeated near Solway Frith, 1542; and in 1545 there were a few unimportant engagements with the French. Cardinal Wolsey played a prominent part during 21 years of this reign. Born of humble parents at Ipswich, he graduated at Oxford when only 14, and eventually became Archbishop of York, Chancellor and Prime Minister of England; the magnificence of his establishments and his retinue rivalled the king's; he built Hampton Court Palace and founded Christ Church College, Oxford. At last he fell under the displeasure of Henry, and died, it is said, of a broken heart at

Leicester Abbey, 1530, as he was on his way to London to be tried for treason. The chief event of this period is the Reformation. Henry was induced to free himself from the power of Rome as a means of expediting his divorce from Catherine of Arragon. The parliament owned him supreme head of the Church, 1531. Cranmer was made Archbishop of Canterbury, 1532. All monastic institutions were suppressed, 1539. 72,000 persons are computed to have been put to death in this reign. Henry persecuted Catholics and Protestants alternately. The whole Bible was printed in English 1535. This king had six wives: 1 Catherine of Arragon, widow of his brother Arthur. She was divorced and died, 1536; one daughter, Mary. 2 Anne Boleyn, executed, 1536; one daughter, Elizabeth. 3 Jane Seymour, died 1537; one son, Edward. 4 Anne of Cleves, divorced. 5 Catherine Howard, beheaded, 1541. 6 Catherine Parr, who survived him. Henry VIII. died 1547, and was buried at Windsor.

Lesson 58.

1. Stephen, Henry III., Henry VI., and Edward IV., Charles I.

2. Pausanias was a Spartan general. He commanded the Grecian army at the battle of Plataea, B.C. 479. Elated with success, he carried on a correspondence with Xerxes, king of Persia, with the view of marrying that king's daughter, and with the hope of becoming by his help master of Sparta and all Greece. His conduct exciting the suspicions of the allies, he was superseded in his command of the fleet, and the plot was soon after discovered by a favourite slave to whom one of the treasonable letters had been entrusted. He informed the Ephors, who on being convinced of his guilt proceeded to arrest Pausanias. He took refuge in the temple of Minerva, and as it was unlawful to remove him from it, they unroofed the edifice and built up the doors, his mother, it is said, placing the first stone. As he was on the point of perishing from starvation, he was

brought out to die, that his corpse might not pollute the temple, B.C. 470.

3. Louis XIII. succeeded his father, Henry IV., when only 9 years old, 1610. His mother, Marie de Medicis, was appointed regent. Her government was influenced by the counsels of an Italian named Concini, whom she created Marquis d'Ancre and Marshal of France, and of his wife Leonora Galigai. The king was declared of age in 1615, and the exile of the regent, the assassination of Concini, and the trial and execution of his wife soon followed.—The Huguenots, complaining of the infringement of the Edict of Nantes, took up arms. Montauban was besieged, but peace was soon restored by the treaty of Montpellier, 1622. The Protestants again asserted their rights, and Rochelle, after a year's siege, was forced to surrender, 1628. There were also wars with Austria in Italy, Germany, and Spain. In 1619, Armand du Plessis, Cardinal Richelieu, came into notice by effecting a temporary reconciliation between Louis and the Queen-Mother, who, however, finally died in indigence at Cologne. In 1624 he became Prime Minister, and governed the kingdom with almost absolute power till his death, in 1642. In fact this may be called the reign of Richelieu rather than of Louis XIII., and is distinguished by that minister's attempts to destroy the power of the aristocracy, to humble the house of Austria, and to render the monarchy absolute. Plots were continually formed against Richelieu, but they were always discovered and defeated, and their authors experienced his vengeance. He was a patron of literature, and founded the French Academy, the Royal Printing Press, and Le Jardin des Plantes.—The States-General were assembled in 1614; this was the last time they were convoked till 1789.—The two favourites of the king, Albert de Luynes and Cinq Mars, were executed. Louis XIII. died 1643; he married Anne of Austria, Infanta of Spain, and left two sons, Louis XIV. and Philip Duke of Orleans. Corneille 'ved in this reign.

4. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians.

5. Quito, South America, 9,600 feet above the level of the sea.

6. The days and nights at the equator are of equal length; the sun rises and sets at six the whole year round.

Lesson 59.

1. The N.W. wind, there being no high ground to protect the United States from the cold winds from the frozen regions around Hudson's Bay.

2. Henry I. 1 Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland. 2 Adelais, daughter of the Duke of Louvain.—Henry II. Eleanor of Aquitaine, divorced queen of Louis VII. of France.—Henry III. Eleanor, daughter of Raymond, Count of Provence.—Henry IV. 1 Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford. 2 Isabella Joan, daughter of Charles the Bad, of Navarre, and widow of John, Duke of Bretagne.—Henry V. Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. of France.—Henry VI. Margaret, daughter of René, duke of Anjou.—Henry VII. Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.—Henry VIII. See Lesson 57, Question 6.

3. The Mamelukes were a military body, established about 1230 by Malek Salach, sultan of Egypt. They were recruited from the Circassian and Turkish slaves. In 1250 they advanced one of their corps to the throne, and they continued to govern Egypt until it was conquered by the Turkish sultan Selim I. 1517. They, however, still formed a powerful body, and were not abolished till 1811, when Mehemet Ali slew 1,600 of them at Cairo.

4. Margaret married James IV. of Scotland, whose great grandson, James I., became king of England.—Mary married—1 Louis XII. of France. 2 Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, whose granddaughter, Lady Jane Grey, was queen for ten days.

5. These mountains are all in Asia. Ararat in Armenia is celebrated as the resting-place of the Ark after the Flood.—Sinai and Horeb are two peaks of the same

chain in Arabia. From the former the Law was delivered; on the latter Moses saw the burning bush. On Mount Hor, also in Arabia, Aaron died. On Mount Nebo, Syria, N.E. of the Dead Sea, Moses died.

6. Babylon was taken by Cyrus the Great of Persia, B.C. 538. The prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Daniel foretold its downfall.

Lesson 60.

1. As the sea is nearly of the same temperature in all seasons, it renders the climate of those countries near it more temperate. Being cooler than the land in summer, the breezes from it cool the air; and being warmer than the land in winter, the winds from it have the contrary effect. Proximity to the sea also imparts humidity to the climate.

2. 1 'Paradise Lost,' Book I.—2 'The Light of Stars.' Longfellow.—3 'Julius Cæsar,' Act IV. Scene iii. Shakespeare.

3. Professor Wheatstone and W. F. Cooke patented the first electric telegraph, 1837.

4. The Mississippi scheme was of a similar character to the South Sea scheme in England. It was a plan projected by John Law, a Scotchman, to pay off the national debt of France, by the establishment of a bank and the formation of a company for trading to the East Indies and the Mississippi. The Duke of Orleans, who was regent during the minority of Louis XV., entered fully into Law's plans. The shares were eagerly bought up, and when the bubble burst in 1720, it scattered ruin and desolation all through the kingdom.

5. In the reign of Charles II., 1679.

6. Gibraltar was taken by Sir G. Rooke and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in the reign of Anne, 1704.

Lesson 61.

1. The Iliad and the Odyssey are epic poems, written by the Greek poet Homer, who is supposed to have lived

about B.C. 850. The former contains an account of the last year's siege of Troy. The chief English translators are G. Chapman, 1603; T. Hobbes, 1675; A. Pope, 1725; W. Cowper, 1791; and Lord Derby.—The *Odyssey* relates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses (Odysseus) king of Ithaca, after the siege of Troy.

2. Landing of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55.—Battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066.—Conquest of Ireland, 1172.—*Magna Charta* granted, 1215.—Commons summoned to Parliament, 1264.—Conquest of Wales, 1283.—Wars of the Roses, 1455 to 1471.—The Reformation, 1531.—Scotland and England united under one king, 1603.—Civil wars and execution of Charles I., 1641 to 1649.—Restoration, 1660.—Plague, 1665; and Fire of London, 1665.—*Habeas Corpus* Act passed, 1679.—Revolution, 1688.—The union of the English and Scotch parliaments, 1706.—The United States declared independent, 1783.—The union of the English and Irish parliaments, 1801.—The battle of Waterloo, 1815.—The passing of the Reform Bill, 1832.

3. Fifteen degrees of longitude correspond to an hour.

4. Louis XIII. built a hunting seat at Versailles, 1630, which was changed by Louis XIV. into a splendid palace, 1661–1687. This king also founded l'Hôtel des Invalides.

5. The invention of the mariners' compass is ascribed to different people. It is said to have been known to the Chinese at a very early date. The reputed inventors are Marco Paolo, a Venetian, 1260, and Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, near Naples, 1300. It was introduced into England in the reign of Henry III.

6. St. Augustine in England, 596.—St. Columba in Scotland, 563.—St. Patrick in Ireland, 432.

Lesson 62.

1. Aristotle, the founder of the Peripatetic sect of Philosophers; because he was born at Stagira in Macedonia, B.C. 384.

2. The orations of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon, who had planned the subjugation of Greece, are named Philippics.

3. The treaty of Amiens took place March 27, 1802, between England on one side, and France, Spain, and Holland on the other. Peace was, however, of very short duration; war was declared against France the following year, and continued till 1815.

4. 'The Life of Dr. Johnson,' by James Boswell.

5. Anne, second daughter of James II., ascended the throne 1702. This reign is chiefly remarkable for the brilliant victories of Marlborough, for the strife between political parties, and for the number of literary men who adorned it. Louis XIV. having claimed the throne of Spain for his grandson, Philip, Duke of Anjou, besides supporting the cause of the Pretender, James Francis, son of James II., war was declared against France, and the Duke of Marlborough was made commander-in-chief of the forces. Battles: Blenheim, 1704; Ramillies, 1706; Oudenarde, 1708; Malplaquet, 1709; Gibraltar was taken by Sir G. Rooke, 1704. Peace of Utrecht, 1713. The union of the Scotch and English parliaments, 1706. The trial of Dr. Sacheverell for preaching seditious sermons, censuring the Revolution, and maintaining the duty of persecuting dissenters, excited great popular disturbances. Anne was governed by her favourite, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and Abigail Masham. St. Paul's Cathedral finished, 1708. The steam-engine invented by Newcomen. Sir I. Newton, John Locke, Steele, Addison, Pope, and Swift lived in this reign. Anne died, 1714, and was buried at Westminster. She married Prince George of Denmark. Her 17 children died in infancy.

6. The solstices are the points where the ecliptic and the equator are at the greatest distance from each other. The sun is said to enter the summer solstice June 21, when the days are longest and the nights shortest. He enters the winter solstice Dec. 21, when the length of the days and nights is reversed.

Lesson 63.

1. 1 Longfellow. 2 Southey. 3 Tennyson. 4 Goldsmith. 5 Sir W. Scott. 6 Lord Macaulay.

2. Jean Baptiste Colbert was born at Rheims, 1619. He was recommended by the dying Mazarin to Louis XIV., and he became minister of finance to that monarch, and by his order, economy, wise measures, and encouragement of commerce and manufactures, has earned a great reputation. He instituted the Academy of Sciences, and greatly increased the navy. During his later years he was superseded in the favour of the king by Louvois. He died, 1683.

3. Coral is the calcareous production and the habitation of certain small marine polypi. There is red, white, and black coral. It is found in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Mediterranean, and other places. Coral islands and reefs abound in the Pacific.

4. Hernan Cortez. Pizarro. Almagro. Mendoza. Ponce de Leon.

5. At Tours, Charles Martel, grandfather of Charlemagne, gained a decisive victory over the Saracens, and thus stopped their advance into Europe, A.D. 732.

6. Cecil Lord Burleigh, Sir N. Bacon, Earls of Essex and Leicester, Sir P. Sidney, Sir W. Raleigh, Sir F. Drake, Sir John Hawkins, Sir M. Frobisher, Sir H. Gilbert, statesmen and military and naval commanders. — Shakespeare, Spenser, Beaumont, Fletcher, Massinger, Marlowe, poets and dramatists.—Holinshed and Stowe, historians. Dr. Hooker, Bishop Jewell, and Archbishop Parker, divines.

Lesson 64.

1. The Scandinavians were the first Arctic explorers. They made settlements on the coasts of Baffin's Bay, A.D. 1000. The first attempt to discover the north-west passage was made by a Portuguese named Corte Real, 1500, and many foreign nations subsequently

engaged in the enterprise. The chief English explorers have been Sir H. Willoughby, who perished in the attempt to discover a north-east passage to China, 1553; Frobisher, Davis, Hudson, Baffin, Cook, Back, Sir J. Franklin, Sir J. Ross, Sir E. Parry, Captains Austin and Penny, Sir E. Belcher, Captain Collinson, Sir R. M'Clure, who discovered the north-west passage, 1850, and Sir Leopold M'Clintock, who brought home, in 1859, authentic proofs of the death of Sir J. Franklin.

2. Constantinople was taken, after a siege of 53 days, by Mahomet II., 1453: its last Greek emperor, Constantine XI., was slain.

3. The Volga, whose length is 2,100 miles, is the longest river in Europe. It rises in the Valdai Hills on the frontiers of Tver and Novgorod, and flowing as far as Kasan in an easterly direction, it then pursues a southerly course, and passing through Astrakan, discharges itself by 70 mouths into the Caspian Sea. The chief towns situated on it are Tver, Jaroslav, Kostroma, Nijni Novgorod, Sviask, Kasan, Simbirsk, Stavropol, Koalinsk, Ekaterinstadt, Saratov, Kamichin, Tzaritzin, Astrakan.

4. Thorwaldsen, 1770-1844, was a famous Danish sculptor. He gave evidence of talent at a very early age while assisting his father, a poor wood-carver. Having carried off the principal honours at the Academy of Fine Arts, Copenhagen, he proceeded to Rome, 1796, where he spent the greater part of his life. He visited his native country in 1819, but did not finally return to it till 1838. His chief works are, Jason with the Golden Fleece, a bas-relief of Priam and Achilles, Christ and the Twelve Apostles, and St. John in the Wilderness.—Antonio Canova, 1757-1822, was a celebrated Italian sculptor. At 14 years of age he was taken by his father, who was an architect, to Venice, and placed in the studio of Bernardi Tonetto, and, in 1799, he went to Rome, where he soon became eminent. His chief works are, Dædalus and Icarus, Venus and Adonis, Cupid and Psyche, and the monument of Pope

Clement XIII. in St. Peter's. He was patronised by Napoleon Buonaparte.

5. Porphyry is obtained from Egypt, Italy, Germany, and other parts of the Continent, and from Scotland. — Jasper from Egypt, Siberia, Spain, Sicily, Bohemia, Saxony, Silesia, and Mexico. — Jet from France, Germany, Spain, and other parts of the Continent, and from the coasts of Yorkshire and Suffolk. — Malachite from Siberia and South Australia.

6. The order of Jesuits, or Society of Jesus, was founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spaniard of noble birth. He adopted a military career, but being wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, in the retirement of his sick room he was led to devote himself to the study of theology, and upon his recovery he renounced the profession of arms, studied at the universities, and having converted Francis Xavier, Faber, Laynez, Bobadilla, and Rodriguez to his views, he took with them monastic vows, and entered on his mission—the conversion of the world—in 1534. This society received the sanction of the Pope in 1540.

Lesson 65.

1. The equator or equinoctial line intersects the ecliptic twice in the year, at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, 21st March and 21st September; the sun is then vertical over the equator, and the days and nights are equal in all parts of the world, the sun rising and setting at six o'clock.

2. The heat of summer is produced by two causes: the rays of the sun are nearly vertical in this season; and the nights being of shorter duration, the earth does not part with the heat it has accumulated during the day.

3. Aries the Ram, ♈. Taurus the Bull, ♉. Gemini the Twins, ♊. Cancer the Crab, ♋. Leo the Lion, ♌. Virgo the Virgin, ♍. Libra the Balance, ♎. Scorpio the Scorpion, ♏. Sagittarius the Archer, ♐. Capricornus

the Goat, ♄. Aquarius the Water-bearer, ♒. Pisces the Fishes, ♓.

4. Seven kings: Romulus, B.C. 753; Numa Pompilius, 716; Tullus Hostilius, 671; Ancus Martius, 639; Tarquinius Priscus, 616; Servius Tullius, 578; Tarquinius Superbus, 534 to 509.

5. The Muses, the nine daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, were the goddesses who presided over poetry and the arts and sciences. Clio was the muse of history; Euterpe of lyric poetry; Thalia of comedy; Melpomene of tragedy; Terpsichore of choral dance and song; Erato of erotic poetry; Polymnia, or Polyhymnia, of the sublime hymn; Urania of astronomy; Calliope, or Calliopea, of epic poetry.

6. Pope Leo X. conferred the title of 'Defender of the Faith' upon Henry VIII. for his treatise written against the doctrines of Luther, and in defence of the seven sacraments of the Romish church.

Lesson 66.

1. Draco, a celebrated Athenian legislator, was the author of the first code of written laws at Athens about B.C. 621. He awarded the penalty of death to crimes of a comparatively trifling character as well as to those of the most heinous nature, and this code is therefore said to have been written in letters of blood.

2. Thales, of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect of philosophers, B.C. 636-546; Solon, of Athens, B.C. 638-558; Periander, tyrant of Corinth, 625-585; Chilon, of Lacedæmon, 590; Pittacus, of Mitylene, died B.C. 569; Bias, of Priene, in Ionia, 550; Cleobulus, of Lindus, Rhodes, 580. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is also placed among the wise men. He lived about B.C. 594.

3. 1 'Locksley Hall;' Tennyson. 2 'A Midsummer-Night's Dream.' Act V., Scene i.; Shakespeare.

4. Joseph Addison, 1672-1719, was a distinguished author of Queen Anne's reign. He was appointed chief Secretary of State, 1717. His fame rests chiefly on the articles he contributed to the 'Spectator,' a small daily

paper, of which Steele was the editor; he also wrote for the 'Tatler' and 'Guardian.' In 1713 his tragedy, 'Cato,' was produced. In 1716 he married the Countess Dowager of Warwick. He died at Holland House, Kensington.

5. The sun always illumines 180 degrees, or half of the earth, his light reaching 90° to the north, and 90° to the south from his place in the heavens.

6. Henry VI., 1430.

Lesson 67.

1. Semiramis is, with her husband, Ninus, the reputed founder of the Assyrian empire. Nineveh was built about B.C. 2182. She also built the city of Babylon, and constructed the hanging gardens of Media, conquered Egypt, and the greater part of Ethiopia and Asia. The accounts of her life are all of a fabulous nature.

2. In the reign of the Roman emperor Titus, A.D. 79, when the cities Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed; the former by the ashes, and the latter by the lava which were cast forth by Vesuvius.

3. At the battle of Leipsic, October 15th, 1813, Napoleon Buonaparte was signally defeated by the combined armies of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The opposing forces were 230,000 on one side, and 160,000 on the other.—A memorable victory was also gained at Leipsic by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden over the Imperialists during the Thirty Years' War, 1631.

4. Fixed stars are those which have been observed not to change their places in respect to each other.

5. Rome was built on seven hills: Mons Palatinus, Capitolinus, Quirinalis, Cælius, Aventinus, Viminalis, Esquilinus.

6. Valparaiso, a seaport of Chili, South America; Elsinore, a seaport of Zealand, Denmark, on the Sound; Shiraz, a city of Persia; Manilla, a seaport in the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines; Rosetta, a seaport of

Egypt; Altorf, in Switzerland, canton Uri; Coimbra, a city of Portugal, on the Mondego; Bergen-op-Zoom, a fortified town of North Brabant, Holland.

Lesson 68.

1. There are six mechanical powers, viz.: the lever, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wheel and axle, the wedge, and the screw.

2. The Styx, the principal river in the lower world, round which it flowed three times.—Lethe, draughts of whose waters caused forgetfulness of the past.—Phlegethon, whose bed contained flames of fire instead of water. Cocytus and Acheron.

3. The Troubadours were poets who flourished in the south of France and north of Spain from the 11th to the 15th centuries. Their poems were written in the *Langue d'Oc* (oc, oui) or *Provençal* tongue. The Troubadours were often accompanied by jongleurs, who sang their verses to the accompaniment of the guitar. The Trouvères were poets of the north of France: they used the *Langue d'Oyl* (oyl, oui), and excelled in the composition of the romance.

4. Pisistratus, the tyrant of Athens, who died B.C. 527. Alexander the Great had so high an appreciation of Homer's poems that he carried a copy with him in all his expeditions.

5. The forest laws of William the Conqueror are the origin of the game laws. He enacted that anyone who killed a deer, or wild boar, should lose his eyes.

6. The planets shine with a steady light, and do not appear to twinkle as the fixed stars do.

Lesson 69.

1. Cimabue, 1240–1300; Giotto, 1276–1336; Gior-gione, 1477–1511; Leonardo da Vinci, 1452–1519; Raphael d'Urbino, 1483–1520; P. Perugino, 1466–1524; Correggio, 1494–1534; Parmegiano, 1503–1540; G. Romano, 1492–1546; Sebastian del Piombo, 1485–1547; Michael Angelo Buonarroti, 1474–1564; Titian,

1477-1576; P. Veronese, 1532-1588; Tintoretto, 1512-1594; A. Carracci, 1566-1609; Domenichino, 1581-1641; Guido, 1575-1642; Guercino, 1590-1666; Salvator Rosa, 1615-1673; Carlo Dolci, 1616-1686; Canaletti, 1697-1768.

2. Henry IV. of Navarre, surnamed the Great, ascended the throne of France after the murder of Henry III., 1589. As he was a Protestant, the Catholic party, headed by the Duke of Mayenne, the chief representative of the family of Guise, opposed his claims, and proclaimed the Cardinal Bourbon, uncle to Henry IV., king, under the title of Charles X., and the wars of the League ensued. At the battles of Arques and Ivry, Henry was victorious, but he was unsuccessful in the siege of Paris. In 1593 he embraced the Catholic faith, the following year he entered Paris, and in 1596 the League was dissolved.—War with Spain, which was ended by the treaty of Vervins, 1598. In the same year was published the Edict of Nantes, which placed the Huguenots on an equality with the Catholics.—The glory of this reign is due in a great measure to Baron Rosni, Duc de Sully, who by his wise financial administration, and by his encouragement of agriculture and commerce, rendered France, so long distracted by civil wars and religious struggles, once again powerful and prosperous.—The Pont Neuf was built. The manufacture of looking-glasses, silk, and woollen stuffs, was introduced, as well as plantations of mulberry trees for the cultivation of the silkworm. Colonies established in Canada and in Guiana.—Henry IV. was assassinated by Ravaillac, 1610. He married: 1 Margaret, daughter of Henry II., whom he divorced; 2 Marie de Medici, daughter of the Duke of Tuscany. Besides Louis XIII., who succeeded him, he had one son and 3 daughters, the youngest of whom married Charles I. of England.

3. The planet Venus. For 290 days she appears to be west of the sun; she rises before him, and is then called the morning star, and for 290 days she is east of the sun and rises after he has set, and is then called the evening star.

4. Vespasian was a Roman emperor, A.D. 70-79. He was born of poor parents, but acquired great renown as a general in Germany and Britain, where he reduced the Isle of Wight. He was pro-Consul of Africa under Nero, and was sent by that emperor A.D. 66 to conduct the war against the Jews. In the struggle between Otho and Vitellius the soldiers declared in favour of Vespasian, who returned to Rome and began his reign upon the murder of Vitellius. In 71, Vespasian with his son Titus enjoyed a triumph on account of the conquest of Jerusalem. North Wales and Anglesea were conquered by Agricola, one of his generals. This emperor was frugal and simple, and reformed many of the abuses of the time.

5. In the reign of Edward VI., 1550.

6. Blenheim, 1704; Ramilies, 1706; Oudenarde, 1708; Malplaquet, 1709.

Lesson 70.

1. Raphael's masterpiece is the Transfiguration, left unfinished at his death, and carried in his funeral procession. It is in the Vatican, and was finished by his pupil, Giulio Romano. That of Rubens, the Descent from the Cross, in the Cathedral at Antwerp. That of Leonardi da Vinci, the Last Supper, which was painted on the wall of the refectory of the Dominican convent of the Madonna delle Grazie, Milan.

2. The three shortest reigns in English history are those of Edward V., 1483, 2 months and 12 days; Richard III., 1483-1485; and James II., 1685-1688. The three longest are those of Henry III., 1216-1272; Edward III., 1327-1377; and George III., 1760-1820.

3. The smaller planets, as Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Astræa, Hebe, Iris, Flora, and 78 others, are called asteroids.

4. Sir Isaac Newton discovered that a ray of light can be decomposed by the prism into 7 colours, viz.: violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red.

5. In the reign of Charles II., 1679. This act can

only be suspended in cases of great emergency by authority of Parliament, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause being assigned.

6. Lollards was a name given to the followers of Wickliffe, the first English Reformer, who lived in the reign of Richard II. The derivation of the name is traced to the old German lollen or lullen, to sing, from the practice of the Wickliffites singing hymns. It is also said that the original founder of the sect was Walter Lollard, who was burnt for heresy at Cologne, 1322.

Lesson 71.

1. The Letters of Junius, which were published in a paper called the 'Public Advertiser,' in the reign of George III., 1769, were called forth by the prosecution of John Wilkes, a member of Parliament, and by the refusal of the House of Commons to allow him to take his seat, though four times returned for Middlesex. The author was never discovered, though it is generally supposed they were written by Sir Philip Francis.

2. Rienzi, an Italian patriot, was born of poor parents at Rome. The study of the works of the ancient authors filled him with regret for the departed grandeur of his native city, and gradually he became inspired with the hope of reviving the glories of the Commonwealth. In 1341, by a singular and bloodless revolution, he attained to sovereign power in Rome. He chose the title of Tribune, and enacted many salutary laws, but exciting the anger of the populace by his luxury as well as by the severity of some of his measures, he was forced to abdicate, 1347. After 7 years of exile he returned to Rome, where he enjoyed absolute dominion for 4 months, at the expiration of which time he was assassinated in a tumult, 1354.

3. Alexander, in his expedition into Asia, advanced as far as the Gharra, a tributary of the Indus, in the Punjaub.

4. In the reign of George III., by R. Raikes, 1781.

5. George I., son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and Sophia, granddaughter of James I., began to reign, 1714. The following year the Pretender, James Francis, son of James II., made an attempt to regain his father's crown. The Earl of Mar headed the Scots, and the Earl of Derwentwater the English, in this rebellion: the former were defeated at Sheriffmuir, Perthshire, and the latter at Preston, Lancashire. The Pretender retired to France, and Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure were beheaded on Tower Hill; the last executions which took place on that spot.—The Quadruple Alliance formed between England, Germany, France, and Holland, and war was declared against Spain, during which Admiral Byng obtained a victory off Cape Passaro, Sicily, 1718.—The Riot Act passed, 1715.—The Septennial Act, 1716, limiting the duration of Parliament to 7 years.—The Convocation of the Clergy dissolved, 1717.—The South Sea Bubble, 1720.—Another plot in favour of the Pretender was discovered in 1722, and Bishop Atterbury was banished for participation in it.—The Order of the Bath was revived.—At the commencement of this reign the Earl of Oxford, the Duke of Ormond, and Lord Bolingbroke were impeached for high treason; the two latter fled to the Continent, and espoused the cause of the Stuarts, while the former was imprisoned in the Tower for two years.—George I. died at Osnaburgh, 1727, and was buried at Hanover. He married Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, whom he confined at Ahlden, Hanover, for 40 years. He had two children, George II. and Sophia, who married the King of Prussia, and became mother of Frederick the Great.

6. Sound travels at the rate of 1,125 feet per second.

Lesson 72.

1. All metals, marble, porcelain, clay, stone, earthenware, and glass, are good conductors of heat. Silk, woollen articles, fur, flannel, feathers, wood, leather, and cork, are bad conductors.

2. Ben Jonson, 1574–1637, was a poet and dramatist, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. His chief comedy, ‘Every Man in His Humour,’ was produced at the Globe, 1598, and Shakespeare took part in the performance. His other principal works are two tragedies, ‘Catiline’ and ‘Sejanus;’ two comedies, ‘The Alchemist,’ and ‘Volpone;’ an unfinished pastoral, ‘The Sad Shepherd,’ and prose notes, entitled ‘Timber; or, Discoveries made upon Men and Matter.’ In 1619 he was made poet laureate, but was suffered to die in indigence. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and was indebted to the charity of a stranger for his epitaph, ‘O, rare Ben Jonson.’ He possessed solid learning, and great conversational powers.

3. The Amphictyonic Council was one of the earliest institutions of Greece; its origin is lost in obscurity. Its members were the guardians of the temple at Delphi, and they used to assemble twice a year—in the spring, at Delphi, and in the autumn at the Temple of Demeter (Ceres), at Thermopylæ. They took the following oath: ‘We will not destroy any Amphictyonic town, nor cut it off from running water in war or peace: if any one shall do so, we will march against him, and destroy his city. If any one shall plunder the property of the god, or shall be cognisant thereof, or shall take treacherous counsel against the things in his temple at Delphi, we will punish him with foot, and hand, and voice, and by every means in our power.’

4. Pythagoras, a famous Grecian philosopher, born at Samos. He lived about B.C. 540–510. It is said he visited Egypt and Asia in search of knowledge, and afterwards settled at Crotona, in Italy, where he founded a school of philosophy, whose principal tenet was the transmigration of the soul. A tumult being excited against him, the building in which he was teaching was set on fire, and it is supposed by some that Pythagoras perished in the flames, and by others that he starved himself to death at Metapontum, on the Tarentine Gulf.

5. Germany—J. Sebastian Bach, 1685–1754; Han-

del, 1684-1759; Haydn, 1732-1809; Mozart, 1750-1791; Gluck, 1714-1787; Dussek, 1760-1812; Beethoven, 1770-1827; Hummel, 1778-1837; Weber, 1786-1826; Spohr, 1783-1859; Meyerbeer, 1794-1864; Schubert; Schulloff; Schumann. Italy—Corelli, 1653-1713; Cimarosa, 1755-1801; Cherubini, 1760-1842; Bellini, 1806-1836; Donizetti; Rossini, 1792; Verdi; Costa. France—Hérolde; Auber; Méhul; Gounod; Mailland. England.—Tallis, 1529-1585; Purcell, 1658-1695; T. A. Arne, 1710-1778; Boyce, 1710-1779; C. Dibdin, 1748-1814; J. W. Calcott, 1766-1821; Sir H. Bishop, 1780-1855; V. Wallace; M. W. Balfe, 1808.

6. Louis XI. succeeded his father, Charles VII., 1461. Displeased at many of the king's acts, the Dukes of Burgundy, Bretagne, Bourbon, and Berri, and many other nobles, took up arms against him. The battle of Montlhéry was fought, 1465. Louis signed the treaties of Conflans and St. Maur, which, while they granted many concessions to his enemies, effectually weakened the coalition.—Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was the great rival of Louis, and many contests took place between them. In 1468 he fell into the power of Charles, and was obliged to sign a humiliating treaty at Peronne. Edward IV. invaded France to assist his brother-in-law, the Duke of Burgundy, but peace was concluded at Pecquigny, 1475. By the death of the duke in 1477 without male heirs, Louis acquired a great part of his territory. The Count of Maine also bequeathed him Anjou, Maine, and Provence. Louis has been styled the Nero of France, from the cruelty of his disposition; he was accused of poisoning his own brother; the Counts of Armagnac, d'Eu, St. Pol, and the Duc de Nemours and more than 4000 others were executed, and Cardinal la Balue was kept 12 years in an iron cage of his own contrivance; nevertheless he was a very politic prince, and the condition of France was materially improved during his reign. He established posts, encouraged the first attempts at printing, 1470, and also the manufacture of silk and

working in gold and silver. Tristan l'Hermite, the executioner, Olivier le Dain, his barber, and Jacques Cottier, his physician, were his secret agents and chief favourites. He ransomed Margaret of Anjou from Edward IV. for 50,000 livres.—Louis was extremely superstitious, and had a great terror of death; he tried every expedient to delay the fatal moment; he even summoned to France François de Paule, a pious hermit of Italy, with the hope that his prayers would obtain him a further lease of existence. He died 1483, at Plessis les Tours, a castle in which he generally resided, and which his suspicious nature had turned into a fortress.—He married: 1 Margaret, daughter of James I. of Scotland; 2 Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Savoy. 4 children, one of whom succeeded him as Charles VIII.

Lesson 73.

1. Zeus (Jupiter), Hera (Juno), Athena (Minerva), Poseidon (Neptune), Aphrodite (Venus), Ares (Mars), Hephæstus (Vulcan), Hestia (Vesta), Apollo, Artemis (Diana), Demeter (Ceres), Hermes (Mercury).

2. The chief difference between metaphor and simile or comparison is that the comparing words, such as 'like' or 'as' are omitted.

3. Taxes can only originate in the House of Commons, and though all bills must be read three times in both Houses, the Lords cannot make any alteration in those which propose taxes or levying money.

4. These terms arose in Queen Anne's reign, during the trial of Dr. Sacheverell, a clergyman who was impeached for delivering sermons having a seditious tendency, and which, by declaring the Church was in danger, excited popular animosity against the Dissenters. His friends were styled 'High Church,' and those of the opposite party 'Low Church.'

5. Plutarch was a Greek biographer, the author of 'Parallel Lives of Greeks and Romans.' The date of his birth at Chæronea is uncertain; it occurred about the middle of the first century. He resided at Rome

during the reign of Domitian, but spent his last years in his native city. He also wrote many moral treatises.

6. Cyrus having resolved to dethrone his brother Artaxerxes, King of Persia, induced a Grecian army to aid him in his attempt, the battle of Cunaxa (in Babylonia, on the Euphrates) was fought, and Cyrus fell, B.C. 401. The Greeks now found themselves 1500 miles from Sardis, in a hostile country, without guides or knowledge of the route, without money or provisions, and hemmed in by mountains and rivers. Tissaphernes, the Persian Satrap, at first agreed to lead them back, but having caused Clearchus, 4 other generals, and 200 soldiers to be treacherously murdered, Xenophon exhorted his countrymen to courage and perseverance, was elected general, and undertook the conduct of the retreat of the 10,000. They had now reached the greater Zab, a tributary of the Tigris, and destroying their superfluous baggage, they crossed the river and pursued the course of the Tigris, but despairing of being able to pass it they resolved to traverse the mountains of the Carduchi, and after enduring great sufferings and hardships, continually fighting with the barbarians, in 7 days they arrived on the confines of Armenia. Having succeeded in fording the river Centrites, they continued their march through deep snow till they reached the eastern branch of the Euphrates, which they crossed and then fought their way through the country of the Taochi and the Chalybes and arrived at last at Gymnias in the country of the Scythini, whose chief promised to conduct them within sight of the sea, and when after 5 days' march, on ascending a mountain, the sea suddenly burst on their view, their joy was boundless. Entering the country of the Macrones and proceeding through Colchis, they arrived at Trapezus, or Trebizond, on the Euxine, where being hospitably received they refreshed themselves by a stay of 30 days. Afterwards failing to find a sufficient number of transports to convey them home by sea, they marched to Cotyora, when some vessels having been procured they sailed to Sinope, thence to Heraclea and Calpe, and then

proceeded by land to Chrysopolis, opposite Byzantium, to which city they crossed, B.C. 400.

Lesson 74.

1. Sweyn was proclaimed King of England, but never reigned.—Canute, 1017; Harold I., 1036; Hardicanute, 1089–1041.

2. Velasquez, 1599–1660; Murillo, 1618–1685.

3. Dryades and Hamadryades were names given by the Greeks to the nymphs of the trees: they were said to live and die with the trees. The Nereides were 50 daughters of Nereus, and were nymphs of the Mediterranean. Naiades, nymphs of rivers, lakes, brooks, and springs.

4. Geoffrey Chaucer, who is styled the 'father of English poetry,' was born 1328, in the reign of Edward III., and died in that of Henry IV., 1400. His chief poems are 'Canterbury Tales,' 'The Flower and the Leaf,' 'The House of Fame,' 'The Romaunt of the Rose,' and 'The Legende of Goode Women.'

5. Dante, 1265–1321; Petrarca, 1304–1374; Boccaccio, 1313–1375; Ariosto, 1474–1533; Tasso, 1544–1595; Metastasio, 1698–1782; Goldoni, 1707–1795; Alfieri, 1749–1803.

6. Johann Kepler, 1571–1630; Tycho Brahe, 1546–1601; Galileo, 1564–1642.

Lesson 75.

1. Cervantes, 1547–1616; 2 Le Sage, 1667–1747; 3 Voltaire, 1694–1778.

2. W. Sawtree, rector of St. Oswyth, London, in the reign of Henry IV., 1401, for his adherence to the doctrines of Wickliffe.

3. Alphonse de Lamartine, born at Maçon, 1790, still living. Chief works: 'Les Premières Méditations,' 'Les Nouvelles Méditations,' 'Les Harmonies,' 'Les Confidences,' 'Jocelyn,' 'Raphael,' 'Histoire des Girondins,' 'Voyage en Orient.'

4. Belisarius was a valiant general, who lived in the reign of the Emperor Justinian. He subdued Africa, Italy, and the adjacent islands, and was decreed a triumph at Constantinople; the first that had been witnessed in that city. After rendering for 40 years great services to the State by his valour and loyalty, he was accused of joining in a conspiracy against the life of Justinian, and unjustly condemned; his fortune confiscated, and he himself kept for a year a prisoner in his own palace. His innocence was at last acknowledged, and restitution was made, but he died eight months afterwards, A.D. 565.

5. The Assyrian, or Babylonian empire, the Egyptian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman.

6. The names of the days of the week are of Saxon origin; Sun's day, Moon's day, Tiw's, or Tuisco's day, Woden's day, Thor's day, Friga's day, Saterne's day.

Lesson 76.

1. Westminster and Rugby schools were founded in the reign of Elizabeth.

2. The present National Debt dates from the reign of William III. In 1697 it amounted to 5,000,000*l.*; it has been increased by the expenditure consequent on numerous wars, and now reaches the sum of 800,000,000*l.*

3. Zenobia was queen of Palmyra. She possessed masculine courage as well as great beauty and learning; the celebrated critic Longinus was her instructor. Upon the murder of her husband, Odenathus, she assumed the title of Queen of the East, and governed Palmyra, Syria, and the East for five years, when Aurelian, emperor of Rome, conquered her forces in two great battles, one near Antioch, the other near Emesa. Zenobia then resolved to sustain a siege in her capital; but being reduced by famine, and deprived of all hope of succour from Persia by the death of its king, Sapor, she fled, was pursued and captured. Palmyra surrendered soon afterwards, A.D. 273. Zenobia was

taken to Rome, and adorned Aurelian's triumph. She passed the remainder of her days at Tibur (Tivoli).

4. The Greek fire saved Constantinople when twice besieged by the Saracens, A.D. 675 and 718. The principal ingredients seem to have been naphtha or liquid bitumen, which catches fire as soon as it comes into contact with the air, sulphur, and pitch extracted from evergreen firs. Water had no power to extinguish it. The secret of this composition having been kept for 400 years was at length discovered by the Mahometans, and its use was continued till the introduction of gunpowder, in the middle of the 14th century.

5. Seven—violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red.

6. Montezuma was the reigning emperor of Mexico at the period of the invasion of its Spanish conqueror, Hernan Cortez. His sway was absolute, and his treasures immense. He was taken prisoner by Cortez, and was killed by a stone thrown by one of his indignant people when he showed himself to them on the ramparts, and endeavoured to persuade them to yield to the Spaniards, 1521.

Lesson 77.

1. Small bells are of very ancient origin: they were used by the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campagna, Italy, is said to have invented the large bells used in churches about A.D. 400.

2. George Crabbe, the poet, 1754–1832, was the son of the collector of salt duties of Aldborough, Suffolk. It was at first intended that he should become a surgeon; but having received a prize which had been offered by the proprietor of a local magazine for a poem on 'Hope,' he resolved to go to London, and pursue a literary career. He was greatly befriended by the eminent statesman Edmund Burke, who advised him to enter the church, and used his influence to procure him the chaplaincy in the household of the Duke of Rutland. He was afterwards presented with two livings in Dor-

setshire. His chief works are: 'The Parish Register,' 'The Borough,' 'The Tales of the Hall,' 'The Library,' and 'The Village.'

3. After the death of Alexander the Great, Egypt fell to the lot of his general Ptolemy, who subsequently received the name of Ptolemy Soter, or Lagus, B.C. 323. The last of the kings of this name in Egypt was Ptolemy XIII., who was appointed by Julius Cæsar to reign conjointly with his sister, Cleopatra. She caused him to be put to death, B.C. 43.

4. The Decemviri (10 men) were originally appointed to draw up a code of laws for Rome. Ambassadors were deputed to visit Athens, B.C. 454, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the institutions of Solon. On their return, at the expiration of two years, ten patricians were selected, who framed the body of laws known as the 'Laws of the Twelve Tables.' B.C. 449, the power of the Decemviri, which had become absolute, was overthrown.

5. Henry IV., eldest son of John of Gaunt, fifth son of Edward III., began to reign 1399, after the deposition of Richard II. He was the first monarch of the House of Lancaster.—The Scots, under the Earl of Douglas, invaded England, but were repulsed at Halidown Hill, 1402.—The Duke of Northumberland and his son Harry Hotspur joined with Owen Glendower against Henry, and the battle of Shrewsbury was fought, in which Hotspur was slain, 1403. Northumberland was pardoned; but, again revolting, met his death at Bramham Moor, Yorkshire, 1408.—As James, son of Robert III., and heir to the Scottish throne, was on his way to France, 1407, he was captured, and detained a prisoner in England till 1423, when 40,000*l.* was paid for his ransom.—Archbishop Scrope was beheaded, 1405, for treason.—The conduct of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., caused the king much sorrow and anxiety. This prince was once reprimanded and sent to prison by Judge Gascoigne, whom he had struck while pronouncing sentence on some of his profligate associates.—Stringent laws were enacted against the

Lollards. The Rev. W. Sawtree burnt, 1401. The Order of the Bath instituted, 1399. Cannon first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1405.—Henry died suddenly in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, 1413, and was buried at Canterbury. He married: 1 Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford; 2 Isabella Joan, daughter of Charles the Bad, of Navarre, and widow of the Duke of Bretagne. Henry left four sons, Henry V., Thomas, duke of Clarence, John, duke of Bedford, and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and two daughters.

6. Jupiter may be distinguished from the other planets by the bands which appear to extend across his disc. They are called belts, and are variable both as to number and appearance.—Saturn is known by his ring, an immense luminous circle, which entirely surrounds the planet; there are two rings, one within the other, a dark space intervening between them.

Lesson 78.

1. Clement Marot, 1495–1544; Ronsard, 1525–1585; Malherbe, 1556–1628; Regnier, 1573–1613; Pierre Corneille, 1606–1684; Molière, 1622–1673; Regnard, 1655–1709; Boileau Despréaux, 1636–1711; Jean Racine, 1639–1699; La Fontaine, 1621–1695; J. B. Rousseau, 1670–1741; Voltaire, 1694–1778; Gresset, 1709–1777; Louis Racine, 1692–1763; L'Abbé Delille, 1738–1813; Millevoeye, 1782–1816; Casimir Delavigne, 1793–1843; Béranger, 1780–1857; Alphonse de Lamartine, 1790; Victor Hugo, 1802.

2. Tyre was the most commercial city of antiquity. As Alexander the Great, after the battle of Issus, continued his march southwards, all the towns of Phœnicia opened their gates to him, with the exception of Tyre: the king therefore laid siege to it; and as the new city was built on an island, half a mile distant from the mainland, he caused a mole to be constructed. After an obstinate defence of seven months, it was forced to

surrender, B.C. 322. The city was given up to plunder, 8,000 inhabitants were massacred, and 30,000 sold into slavery. It never again attained its former prosperity.

3. N. America: the Mississippi, the Missouri, Arkansas, Red River, Illinois, Ohio, Mackenzie, Coppermine, Back, St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Nelson, Churchill, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Rio del Norte, Fraser, Columbia, Colorado, Sacramento. S. America: the Amazon, with its tributaries, the Yavari, Purus, Madeira, Topajos, Xingu, Tocantins, Yapura, and Negro; Rio de la Plata, formed by the Parana and Uruguay; Paraguay, Salado, Colorado, Negro, Orinoco, Magdalena, and San Francisco.

4. New Zealand was discovered by the Dutch navigator Tasman, 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the coasts, and recommended its being colonised. It consists of three islands: named North Isle, or New Ulster; Middle Isle, or New Munster; and Stewart Isle, or South Isle. No permanent settlement was made until 1814, when the Missionary Society established a station at the Bay of Islands. In 1839 a company was formed for the purchase of land in New Zealand, and for sending out emigrants; and in 1841 it was declared a British colony. The two larger islands are intersected by a chain of mountains, many of whose peaks are covered with perpetual snow. It is a salubrious and well-watered country. Among its indigenous productions are the flax plant, an edible fern, a sweet potato, and a variety of timber trees. The domestic animals of Europe have been introduced by the colonists. The natives, a warlike race called Maories, have carried on an incessant warfare with the settlers, but they are now greatly reduced in numbers, and their total extermination can be no very distant event. Sheep farming is one of the principal sources of wealth; gold is also found at Otago. Wheat, maize, and potatoes are extensively cultivated; and the chief exports are corn, potatoes, salt pork, timber, wool, and kauri gum. New Zealand is ruled by a Governor, with Legislative Council and House of Representatives. The most flourishing settlements are:

Auckland, the capital; Wellington, Nelson, Lyttleton, Dunedin, New Plymouth, and Canterbury.

5. Louis XIV., son of Louis XIII., ascended the throne when only five years old, 1643. His mother, Anne of Austria, was appointed regent. His minority was troubled by the wars of the Fronde, occasioned by the unpopularity of the prime minister, Mazarin. Cardinal de Retz and the Prince de Condé were the chiefs of the Frondeurs. The court was twice forced to quit Paris, and in 1651 Mazarin was exiled; but returning the next year he enjoyed absolute power till his death in 1661. This reign is remarkable for its numerous wars. The war against Austria and Spain, commenced by Louis XIII., was continued, and the Prince de Condé gained many brilliant victories: Rocroi, 1643; Friedburg, 1644; Nordlingen, 1645; Lens, 1648.—The treaty of Westphalia, 1648, ended the war with Austria. The war with Spain was carried on for many years; the Prince de Condé joined the Spaniards, and fought against his own countrymen, who were led by the famous general Turenne; peace was concluded by the treaty of the Pyrenees, or Bidasoa, 1659; and the following year Louis married the Infanta Maria Theresa, pursuant to one of its articles. 1654, the king was crowned at Rheims. After the death of Mazarin, Louis XIV. reigned with absolute power. Fouquet, the minister of finance, was banished, and Colbert assumed his place. Louis XIV. acknowledged the Commonwealth in England, formed an alliance with Cromwell, and obliged Charles and James, the sons of Charles I., to quit France, 1654.—War was declared against Spain, 1665; and Holland, 1669. The victory of Seneff gained over the Dutch, 1674. William of Orange, Stadtholder of Holland, and afterwards William III. of England, saved Amsterdam from falling into the power of the French by opening the dykes. Louis bought the neutrality of Charles II. This war was ended by the treaty of Nimeguen, 1678. Hostilities recommenced against England, Holland, Germany, and Spain, 1689. Louis embraced the cause of the deposed James II., and assisted

him in his endeavours to regain the crown. His navy suffered a defeat off La Hogue, 1692. The victories of Fleurus, Steinkerque, and Nerwinden. The Palatinate was again devastated: Heidelberg, Worms, and more than 40 other cities, and many villages, were burnt. The treaty of Ryswick, 1697, terminated this war, and closed the brilliant period of this monarch's life. The wars of the Spanish Succession began in 1701. Louis XIV. supported the pretensions of his grandson, Philip, duke of Anjou, to the crown of Spain; he also acknowledged the Pretender king of England upon the death of William III. The chief powers of Europe opposed Louis; and Prince Eugene was victorious at Cremona and Turin, and expelled the French from Italy, 1706; the Duke of Marlborough also gained the battles of Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. The French general Villars won the battle of Denain, 1712. The treaty of Utrecht restored peace, 1713. After the queen's death, in 1683, the king privately married Madame de Maintenon.—The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685: 400,000 French Protestants fled the country. Louis XIV. died 1714, after a reign of 72 years: the longest of any European monarch.

6. George III., 1768.

Lesson 79.

1. François de Salignac de Lamotte Fénelon was born at Périgord, 1651. He entered the church, and was deputed by Louis XIV. to convert the Protestants of Poitou. Returning unsuccessful, he fell under the displeasure of the king and retired from Court, but was shortly afterwards appointed tutor to the Duke of Burgundy, grandson of the king, and made Archbishop of Cambrai. Being accused of unsoundness of doctrine by a certain faction at the head of which was Bossuet, he was deprived of his tutorship and banished from Court. He fell into deeper disgrace upon the publication of 'Télémaque:' the king thought it was a satire on his own government. In his diocese of Cambrai he was loved

and venerated for true piety, gentleness, and deeds of benevolence. He died 1715. Besides 'Télémaque,' Fénelon wrote an Essay entitled 'De l'Éducation des Filles,' 'Dialogues sur l'Éloquence et Dialogues des Morts.'

2. Java and the Moluccas, parts of Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes and Guiana in S. America.

3. They are 180° apart and 90° distant from the equator, the surface of the earth being divided into 360° .

4. Augustus was the first Roman Emperor, B.C. 31. Augustulus the last, A.D. 476.

5. Paros, an island in the Archipelago, and Carrara, in Italy.

6. The Rye House Plot was a conspiracy to place the Duke of Monmouth, the illegitimate son of Charles II., on the throne. It was so named from the suggestion to murder the king near the Rye House, a farm near Ware, on his return from Newmarket. Its chief leaders were Lords Russell, Essex, and Howard, Algernon Sidney and John Hampden. Lord W. Russell and Sidney were beheaded, Lord Essex was imprisoned in the Tower, where he was found with his throat cut, and it was unknown whether he died by his own hand or by that of an assassin. Lord Howard saved his life by turning evidence against his companions.

Lesson 89.

1. 1 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' Gray. 2 'Essay on Man,' Epistle I., Pope. 3 'Othello,' act v. scene 2.—Shakespeare.

2. The first partition of Poland took place in 1772 between Frederick the Great of Prussia, Catherine II. of Russia, and Maria Theresa of Austria. In 1793 a second division took place and Poland ceased to exist as an independent kingdom: the king Stanislaus Poniatowski resigned his crown, and was kept a state prisoner at St. Petersburg till his death, 1798.

3. Marius, B.C. 157–86, was a Roman of obscure birth

who, by his intrepidity and skill, attained such a degree of power and distinction that he was six times elected consul. He served under Scipio Africanus the younger in Spain; he conquered Jugurtha, King of Numidia; he defeated the Teutoni, the Ambrones, and the Cimbri, and returning in triumph to Rome was welcomed with extraordinary honours. In 88, the command of the Mithridatic war was conferred upon his rival Sulla. Marius endeavoured to force him to yield it up to him. Sulla marched with his army towards Rome and compelled Marius to flee; he was taken prisoner among the marshes of Minturnæ but was allowed to escape to Africa. The following year he returned to Rome, on hearing that Cinna had espoused his cause. Frightful and wholesale massacres ensued upon his entrance into his native city; the streets were deluged with blood. Marius, however, did not long survive these horrors; he died in the 71st year of his age.—Sulla, B.C. 138–78, was of a patrician family. He was distinguished for his love of literature and the arts, but his whole life was disgraced by some of the worst vices. He served under Marius in the Numidian war and against the Teutoni and Cimbri. He was successful in Cappadocia against Mithridates and restored Ariobarzanes to his kingdom of Cappadocia. He was elected consul for 88. After the death of Marius he set out for Greece, expelled the generals of Mithridates from that country, concluded a peace with the king of Pontus, 84, and returned to Italy the following year to overcome the Marian faction, headed by the younger Marius. He was at last successful, and in 82 became sole master of Rome. He extirpated his enemies by means of proscriptions. In 79 he laid down the dictatorship and retired to Puteoli, where he died the following year.

4. In the reign of Henry III.

5. The Pyramids of Egypt; the Mausoleum in Caria, Asia Minor; the temple of Diana at Ephesus; the walls and hanging gardens of the city of Babylon; the Colossus at Rhodes; the statue of Jupiter Olympus at Elis;

the Pharos or watch-tower, erected by Ptolemy Philadelphus.

6. Greece fell under Turkish rule after the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II., 1453. In 1820 the Greeks made their first attempt to throw off the Turkish yoke; the struggle lasted 10 years. At the intervention of Great Britain, France, and Russia, Turkey was at length obliged to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and the government was placed in the hands of Otho, son of the King of Bavaria, who was dethroned, 1862.

Lesson 81.

1. The Bastille was originally a castle in Paris commenced by Charles V., 1369, and completed 1383, but it subsequently became a state prison. It was destroyed by the populace during the Revolution, July 14 and 15, 1789, and the governor and other officers killed.

2. Lucius Junius Brutus condemned his two sons to death for conspiring to restore the exiled King of Rome, Tarquinius Superbus.—Manlius Torquatus, B.C. 340, commanded the execution of his son who, during a war with the Latins, had engaged in single combat with one of the enemy notwithstanding a proclamation to the contrary.

3. St. Hyginus, A.D. 139, was the first Bishop of Rome who styled himself 'Pope.'

4. George IV. succeeded his father George III. in 1820. He had ruled the kingdom for 9 years as Prince Regent.—The Cato Street conspiracy was the first event of this reign.—The trial of the Queen Consort Caroline of Brunswick for reprehensible conduct followed; a bill of pains and penalties was brought into the House of Lords, but was abandoned. She was refused admittance to the Coronation, and died 19 days afterwards, 1821.—The king visited Ireland, Hanover, and Scotland.—War was declared against Burmah, 1824; Sir Archibald Campbell captured Rangoon.—In 1826 the coasts of Tenasserim and the district of Aracan were given up to the English.—At the battle of Navarino, 1827, Admiral

Codrington destroyed the navy of Turkey, and that country was forced to acknowledge the independence of Greece.—In 1825 there was a commercial panic and 50 banks stopped payment.—The Test and Corporation Acts repealed, 1828.—The Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829.—Mechanics' Institutions founded, 1823.—The police established in London, 1830.—London University opened, 1828, and King's College, 1830.—George IV. died at Windsor, 1830, and was buried in St. George's Chapel. He left no heir. His only daughter Princess Charlotte, who married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians, died 1817.

5. St. Simeon Stylites was a hermit of the 5th century who gained great renown for sanctity. After passing several years in the deepest misery and mortification, he determined upon a novel mode of suffering. He constructed a column 60 feet high and not more than 3 feet in diameter, upon which he passed the remaining years of his life; hence his name from the Greek word 'Stylos,' pillar.

6. Egbert, 827–836; Alfred the Great, 849–901; Athelstan, 925–941; Edward the Confessor, 1042–1066.

Lesson 82.

1. Bertrand Duguesclin was born near Rennes, France, 1314. He became renowned for his courage and military skill. He fought against the Black Prince during his invasion of France, and was taken prisoner, 1364, but was liberated on the conclusion of peace. He then led some troops to the aid of Henry de Transtamare against his brother Pedro the Cruel, of Spain; the Black Prince took the part of the latter. Duguesclin was again taken prisoner, but he was soon ransomed. When war was declared between England and France, 1369, Duguesclin gained many advantages; at length meeting with disasters, he fell under the displeasure of the king and resigned his command. He died, 1380, at the siege of Randon.—Bayard, known as the 'Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche,' was born, 1475, in Dauphiné. He

served under Charles VIII. and Louis XII. in their Italian wars. He was taken prisoner at the battle of the Spurs, 1513. Bayard accompanied Francis I. to Italy, and at the battle of Marignano, 1515, displayed such extraordinary bravery that the king knighted him on the field. He met his death fighting against the army of Charles V. of Germany, under the command of the Constable of Bourbon, 1524.

2. The military order of Knights Templars was founded, 1118, by Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, for the purpose of defending the Holy Sepulchre, and of protecting the pilgrims who visited Palestine. The Knights wore a white mantle with a red cross, and the order was held in such estimation that the noblest and wealthiest sought admission to it, and donations of land and money were lavished on it. Its riches at last excited the cupidity of Philip IV. of France: charges of heresy and other offences were brought against it, and Sept. 12, 1307, orders were issued to all the governors of towns and those in authority, and the next day all the Templars were taken prisoners. In December of the same year Edward II. commanded all those in his dominions to be seized. The order was suppressed by Pope Clement V., 1311. The grand master, Jacques Molay, was burned at Paris, 1314, with Guy, grand prior of Normandy, and 57 others of the order.

3. In the North: the Obi, Irtish, Yenesei, Angara, Lena, and Aldan.—East: Amoor or Saghalian, Hoang-ho, Yang-tse-kiang, and Si-kiang.—South: Maykiang or Cambodia, Irrawady, Burrampooter, Ganges, Jumna, Mahanuddy, Godavery, Indus or Sind, Cabul, Chenaub, and Sutledge.—West: Amoo or Jihoon, Syr, or Sihoon, Oural, Yarkand, Euphrates, Tigris, Ernak, Jordan, and Helmund.

4. They were three distinguished novelists of the 18th century. Their works will ever excite admiration for the genius displayed in them though unreadable at the present day from their prolixity and the coarseness which sullies many of them.—Henry Fielding, 1707–1754. Chief works: 'Tom Jones,' 'Amelia,' and 'Jo-

seph Andrews.'—Tobias Smollett, 1721–1771, 'Humphrey Clinker', 'Roderick Random,' and 'History of England.'—Samuel Richardson, 1689–1761, 'Clarissa Harlowe,' 'Sir Charles Grandison,' and 'Pamela.'

5. Calais was taken by Edward III., 1347, after an eleven months' siege. It was retaken by the Duke of Guise in the reign of Queen Mary, 1558, after a siege of 8 days.

6. Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, the most beautiful woman of the time, who, being carried off by Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy, occasioned the Trojan war.—Penelope, wife of Ulysses, King of Ithaca, famed for her constancy.—Andromache, wife of Hector, son of the King of Troy.—Semiramis, founder of the Assyrian empire.—Dido, founder of Carthage.—Lucretia, wife of Collatinus.—Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi.—Porcia, wife of M. Junius Brutus.—Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt.—Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra.

Lesson 83.

1. See Lesson 72, question 5.

2. Confucius, the eminent Chinese philosopher, was born about B.C. 551, and was thus contemporary with Pythagoras. From his earliest years he showed great inclination for study, and, upon the death of his mother, he secluded himself from the world and gave himself up to the pursuit of knowledge. He travelled through many parts of China, and his reputation attracted the attention of the King of Loo, who made him his prime minister; he effected many reforms, but his plans for social improvement created him many enemies, and he was obliged to leave the kingdom. After some time spent in wandering about vainly seeking a court wise enough to accept his services, he passed the remainder of his life in retirement, and completed the works which became the sacred books of the Chinese. He died B. C. 479.

3. The Druses are a warlike tribe inhabiting the mountains of Lebanon. The Copts are Christian in-

habitants of Egypt who are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians.

4. From 'Utopia,' the work of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, who was executed by Henry VIII., 1535. It describes the perfect government, and the peace, comfort, and happiness of the island of 'Utopia,' which means 'Nowhere.' Theoretical systems of society have since been termed Utopian.

5. The Council or Senate of the Areopagus was so called from its meetings being held on the hill of Ares (Mars) in Athens. Solon so greatly improved its regulations that he is often mentioned as its founder. The members were chosen from those citizens who had been archons. It was the highest court of justice; it exercised a control over public functionaries, and sometimes interfered in the administration of government.

6. Hephæstion, who accompanied Alexander on his expedition into Asia and died at Ecbatana, capital of Media, B.C. 325.

Lesson 84.

1. The invention of the microscope is ascribed to Cornelius Jansen, a spectacle-maker of Holland, 1621. It was much improved by Drebbel and Torricelli.

2. Daniel Defoe, 1661-1731, was a political writer and author who suffered many imprisonments and fines for his consistent adherence to his principles as a non-conformist and to the Whig policy. His two chief works are 'Robinson Crusoe' and 'A Journal of the Plague-Year;' the latter is as much a fiction as the former, yet it bears all the semblance of truth.

3. The Nile, and its tributaries Bahr-el-Abiad, Bahr-el-Azrek, and Tacazze; the Niger, Chadda, Senegal, Gambia, Rio Grande, Zaire or Congo, Gareep or Orange River, Great Fish River, Ky Gareep, Nu Gareep, Zambesi, Yeou Shary.

4. The massacre of Glencoe was the greatest stain upon the reign of William III. A sum of 16,000*l.* had been given by the government to the Earl of Breadalbane

to win over the Highland chiefs to the change of dynasty ; it was also decreed that the chieftains should take the oath of allegiance before the last day of 1691. Macdonald of Glencoe refused : it is said that he had quarrelled with his foe Breadalbane about the division of the money. He, however, decided to take the oath, and, in December, hurried to the governor at Fort William, but found that he had to proffer it to the Sheriff of Argyll. The length of the journey and the state of the roads made him a day or two too late ; he took the oath and returned with a feeling of security. A short time afterwards a troop of soldiers, with their leader Captain Campbell, came to Glencoe, Argyleshire, and, after a fortnight spent in festivities and hospitable entertainments, they suddenly, one night, fell upon the Macdonalds and ruthlessly killed the chief, his wife, and 36 others. This deed was traced to the revenge of Breadalbane. It is said William signed the order without understanding the circumstances ; but he never attempted to punish the perpetrators of this crime.

5. *Ægæan sea, Archipelago ; Salamis, Kolouri ; Epirus, Albania ; Macedonia, Roumelia ; Eubœa, Negropont ; Etruria, Tuscany.*

6. The Goths are said to have come originally from Scandinavia, but they were settled on the coasts of Prussia on the Baltic in the first century of the Christian era, later they emigrated and settled in the Ukraine, Russia.—The Vandals inhabited the north of Germany.—The Huns were an Asiatic people living in the plains of Tartary.

Lesson 85.

1. The inferior planets—those whose orbits are within that of the earth—sometimes appear to pass over the body of the sun ; transit therefore signifies, the passage of any planet just by, or over, the sun or a fixed star.

2. Iconoclasts, or image-breakers, was the name applied to those who were opposed to the worship of images. Statues and pictures were introduced into the

churches about A.D. 800. The emperor Leo the Isaurian determined to abolish them, and in 736 two edicts were published enjoining their demolition. The controversy lasted 120 years, and led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. The worship of images was restored by the Empress Irene, 780. This name was also given to some of the republican party during the civil wars, when many statues were destroyed in the English and Scotch churches.

3. Cræsus was the last king of Lydia, Asia Minor, B.C. 560–546. He was celebrated for his great wealth, and for his conquests over the neighbouring nations. Cyrus, king of Persia, defeated him, took Sardis the capital, and condemned Cræsus to be burnt alive, but at the last moment spared his life.

4. Jonathan Swift, 1667–1745, was born in Dublin. He was long private secretary to Lord W. Temple; he took priest's orders 1693, and became dean of St. Patrick's 1713. He is famous for his political works, written in nervous and pure prose. None have excelled him in satiric power. He died insane. Chief works: 'Gulliver's Travels' and 'Tale of a Tub.'—Lawrence Sterne, 1713–1768, was born at Clonmel, Ireland. He studied at Cambridge, and became rector of Sutton and prebend of York. He is the author of 'Tristram Shandy' and 'The Sentimental Journey.'

5. At the battle of Zutphen, in Holland, 1586, Sir Philip Sidney fell.—At Lutzen, Germany, 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed.

6. In the reign of George IV., 1829.

Lesson 86.

1. The thirty years' war began 1618 and lasted till 1648, when the peace of Westphalia was signed. It was a great struggle between the Protestant and Catholic states of Germany and their various allies. It broke out in Bohemia, where, the number of Protestants having greatly increased, they demanded further privileges which the Emperor Matthias refused to grant, and

they rose in arms under Count Mansfeldt. In 1619, on the accession of Ferdinand II., they threw off their allegiance to him and chose Frederick V., Elector Palatine, son-in-law of James I., for their king.

2. Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. She became Queen of Sweden 1632, when only five years old, and, in 1654, she solemnly abdicated in favour of her cousin, Charles Gustavus X., embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and, with the exception of a short residence in Paris and Brussels, she passed the remainder of her life in Rome, where she became the centre of an intellectual circle, and gave herself up to the cultivation of literature and the arts. She died 1689.

3. John Van Eyck, A.D. 1410.

4. The Heraclidæ were the descendants of Hercules, who with the Dorians conquered the Peloponnesus, about B.C. 1104.

5. Hippocrates, born at Cos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, B.C. 460–357.—Celsus, a Roman who lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius Cæsar.—Galen, born at Pergamus, Asia Minor, A.D. 130.

6. Charleston, a seaport of South Carolina, United States.—Venezuela, one of the three Columbian republics of South America.—Pondicherry, a town belonging to the French, on the Coromandel coast, Hindostan.—Surat, capital of Guzerat, Hindostan.—Vera Cruz, a seaport and capital of a province of the same name in the Gulf of Mexico.—Missolonghi, a town of Livadia in Greece.—Patna, capital of Bahar on the Ganges, Hindostan.—Bukharest, capital of Wallachia, Turkey in Europe.

Lesson 87.

1. The Dead Sea, also called Lake Asphaltites, from the quantity of asphaltum which floats on its waters, and Bahr el Lout, or Sea of Lot, as it is supposed to cover the site of Sodom and the cities of the plain, is in Palestine; it receives the waters of the Jordan. The shores of this lake present a mournful scene of desola-

tion, there being very few signs of vegetable or animal life in its neighbourhood. The waters are of a peculiarly buoyant character, and they, as well as the surrounding soil, are deeply impregnated with salt and sulphur. Very few fish are found in it. It is computed to be 500 to 1,400 feet below the Mediterranean.

2. Isaiah, between B.C. 810–698. This prophet, as well as all the others, foretells the advent of Jesus Christ; he also prophecies the destruction of Assyria, Babylon, Damascus, and Tyre.—Jeremiah, between B.C. 628–586, foretells the captivity of the Jews in Babylon, with the downfall of that kingdom and many others alluded to by Isaiah.—Ezekiel, between B.C. 595–536, prophecies the total destruction of the temple and of Jerusalem, the fall of Tyre and Egypt.—Daniel, between B.C. 606–534. His writings contain many prophecies referring to Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome.

3. Australia enjoys a salubrious and agreeable climate. The heat in summer is said to be so great that forests have been set on fire by it. About every sixth year the rain falls unceasingly, while every twelfth year is one in which there is scarcely any rain, and the intervening years increase in drought or humidity as the wet or dry season approaches.

4. Horace Walpole was the third son of the famous minister Sir Robert Walpole, 1717–1797. He entered parliament, but took no prominent part in politics. He was created Earl of Orford, 1791. He is best known as the author of the ‘Castle of Otranto,’ and some interesting Letters and Memoirs. His favourite residence was a villa at Twickenham, called Strawberry Hill.

5. The siege of Veii lasted ten years; the city was at last taken by the general Furius Camillus B.C. 396.

6. Queen Blanche was the wife of Louis VIII. of France, and daughter of Alphonzo, king of Castile. She was a talented and high-minded woman, and on the accession of her son Louis IX., at the age of ten years, she was appointed regent, 1226. She exercised her power in such a wise and prudent manner that the

government was entrusted to her during the king's absence at the Crusades. It was during his last ill-fated expedition that she died, 1253.

Lesson 88.

1. The chief victories of Alexander the Great were—the destruction of Thebes, Bœotia, B.C. 335; the battles of Granicus, 334; Issus, 332; Gaugamela or Arbela, 331; Siege of Tyre, 332.

2. The Helots were the slaves of Sparta. The name has been derived from the Greek 'helein,' signifying 'to take,' or from Helos, a city of Sparta, which had rebelled, and the inhabitants of which were reduced to slavery. As the number of the Helots increased, they became a source of anxiety to the government, and were subjected to much cruelty and oppression. They behaved with such bravery during the Peloponnesian war that 2,000 of them received their freedom: but they were soon taken off by assassination, by command of the Ephori, B.C. 431.

3. Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, and Duke of Prussia, was proclaimed king, 1701.

4. Roger Bacon, 1214–1292, was a Franciscan monk, the inventor of magnifying glasses, optic lenses, and magic lanterns; he is also said to have discovered the composition of gunpowder. He was the author of many scientific works, the chief of which is 'Opus Majus.'—Lord Bacon, 1561–1626, possessed extraordinary genius and acquirements; he has been styled 'the father of modern philosophy.' He was Lord Chancellor in the reign of James I., and being convicted of receiving bribes, was sentenced to pay a fine of 40,000*l.*, which was remitted by the king. His principal works are—'Novum Organum,' 'Essays,' and 'The New Atlantis.'

5. These words were used by Julius Cæsar, in his despatch to the senate, describing his victory over Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus, B.C. 47.

6. François Eugene, of Savoie, son of the Count de

Soissons, was born at Paris, 1668. Being refused a regiment by Louis XIV., he offered his services to the Emperor Leopold, and became one of the most famous generals of the age. He fought with Marlborough during his campaign in Belgium. His chief victories are Turin, 1706; Peterwardein, 1716; and Belgrade, 1717. He died 1736.

Lesson 89.

1. The Plague, 1665, and the Fire of London, 1666, occurred in the reign of Charles II.

2. There are 658 members in the House of Commons—500 for England, 53 for Scotland, 105 for Ireland.

3. Cotton: United States, East Indies, Egypt, and Brazil.—Wool: Australia, East Indies, Cape Colony, Russia, and Germany.—Silk: China, Egypt, East Indies, France.—Sugar: West Indies, Mauritius, Brazil, East Indies.—Tea: China.—Coffee: Ceylon, Brazil, West Indies.

4. Blenheim, 1704; Ramilies, 1706; Oudenarde, 1708; Malplaquet, 1709.

5. Ophthalmia and the plague.

6. George II. succeeded his father George I., 1727.—War was declared against Spain, 1739, as the Spaniards claimed the right of searching all British vessels suspected of smuggling on the coasts of Spanish America.—Porto Bello, on the isthmus of Darien, taken, 1740.—The attack on Carthage was unsuccessful.—In 1742 Britain espoused the cause of Maria Theresa, of Austria.—The battle of Dettingen, 1743, and Fontenoy, 1745.—The last attempt to reinstate the Stuarts on the throne was made in this reign. Charles Edward, the young Pretender, landed in Scotland, and took up his residence at Holyrood Palace. He fought the battle of Prestonpans, 1745, took Carlisle, and after penetrating as far as Derby, returned to Scotland, and engaged the English forces at Falkirk; he was totally defeated at Culloden, 1746. Notwithstanding that a price of 30,000*l.* was set upon his head, after five months spent in wan-

derings and misery, he succeeded in escaping to France. Charles Edward died at Rome, 1788.—Victories of Admiral Anson off Cape Finisterre, and of Admiral Hawke off Belle Isle, 1747.—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.—War with France, 1756, the boundary lines of the Colonies being the subject of dispute. Siege and capture of Quebec, and death of General Wolfe, 1759.—The Canadas added to Britain. Battle of Minden, 1759.—Our Indian empire founded by Lord Clive. Battles of Arcot, 1746, Plassy, 1757. *Conquest of Bengal. 146 Englishmen put into the Black Hole, Calcutta, 23 only surviving one night's imprisonment.—There were two remarkable prime ministers during this reign—Sir R. Walpole, and William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.—The Porteus riots occurred in Edinburgh. John Porteus, a captain of the City Guard, fired on the people as they were trying to rescue the body of Wilson, a smuggler, from the hangman. He was tried and condemned to death, but reprieved, and the mob broke into his prison and hanged him, 1736.—First canal, 1758. The Wesleyans, whose founders were John and Charles Wesley and Whitfield, separated from the Church, 1740.—Admiral Byng shot, 1756.—The Gregorian calendar adopted, 1752. George II. married Caroline of Anspach, and besides Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died 1751, he had seven other children. The King died 1760, and was buried at Westminster.

Lesson 90.

1. The lion, panther, leopard, hyena, civet-cat, jackal, ichneumon, elephant, two-horned rhinoceros, zebra, quagga, hippopotamus, giraffe, antelope, buffalo, gorilla, chimpanzee, and many others of the monkey tribe. Amongst the reptiles, the crocodile, serpent, and chameleon.

2. The Fates, Parcae or Moirae, were the divinities who governed the destinies of mortals. Clotho, who presided over their birth; Lachesis, who assigned to them their fate; and Atropos, who cut short their exist-

ence.—The Furies, Eumenides or Erinyes, were the avenging deities; they were the daughters of Night and the Earth, and dwelt in the depths of Tartarus. They punished men in this world and after death. Their names were Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra.—The Graces or Charites were the personification of grace and beauty, and are therefore represented as the hand-maidens of Venus and the Muses. They were named Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia.

3. Jean Froissart, born at Valenciennes, 1337, died 1410, was a historian. His 'Chronicles' are a trustworthy and entertaining account of the events of his time. He acted as secretary to Philippa, wife of Edward III., and she befriended him till her death in 1369.—Philippe de Comines, born in Flanders, 1445, died 1509; a statesman and historian, who was first in the service of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and afterwards in that of Louis XI. of France.

4. Pepin le Bref, 750–768, was the son of Charles Martel, and the father of Charlemagne. He was the first of the Carolingian line of kings.

5. Ethelwolf, father of Alfred the Great, 855.

6. Incas were the native emperors of Peru. The last Inca was Atahualpa, whom Pizarro, the Spanish conqueror of that country, condemned to death, 1533.

Lesson 91.

1. By Nebuchadnezzar II., B.C. 588.

2. 1 'Maidenhood,' Longfellow; 2 'As You Like It,' act ii. scene 1, Shakspeare; 3 'Paradise Lost,' Book I., Milton.

3. Edward III. is said to have used four pieces of cannon at the battle of Crecy, 1346. Muskets were introduced 1521.

4. L. Quintus Cincinnatus was a Roman of great simplicity and integrity of character. He was summoned from the cultivation of his farm to save Rome, the consul Minucius and his army having been drawn into a position of great peril by the Æquians. He was created

dictator, defeated the enemy, and resigned the supreme power, having held it for only sixteen days, B.C. 458. He was again appointed dictator at the age of 80.

5. Charles II., by embodying the regiments of the Horse Guards, led to the establishment of a standing army, 1661.

6. After the execution of Charles I., royalty and the House of Peers were formally abolished and a council of 41 members appointed, of which Bradshaw was president and Milton foreign secretary. Cromwell and Fairfax ruled the army.—Cromwell quelled the rising in Ireland, but his operations were characterised by great cruelty and severity, whole districts being depopulated, and his name was held in universal detestation in that country. Upon his return he was made Lord General of the armies of the Commonwealth; he went to Scotland and gained the battle of Dunbar, 1650. Charles II. was crowned at Scone, Perthshire, but the battle of Worcester, 1651, put an end to his hopes of sovereignty, and he escaped to France.—In a naval war with Holland, Admiral Blake defeated Admirals Van Tromp, De Ruyter, and De Witt, off Portland, 1653; peace concluded, 1654.—Cromwell with 300 musketeers expelled the Long Parliament. An assembly of 140 members, called the Barebones Parliament, met for a short time. Cromwell elected Lord Protector, 1653. War with Spain. Jamaica acquired 1655, and Dunkirk 1658.—The latter days of Cromwell were embittered by the loss of a favourite daughter, and by the continual dread of assassination. After the appearance of the pamphlet, 'Killing no Murder,' he no longer enjoyed peace of mind. He died of ague, 1658. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir J. Bouchier; he had two sons and four daughters. During his protectorate England was respected abroad and prospered at home.—After Cromwell's death, his eldest son Richard was proclaimed Protector, but he was of too mild and timid a disposition for such stirring times; he abdicated at the end of five months, and until the restoration of Charles II., May, 1660, England was governed by a parliament.

Lesson 92.

1. Blaise Pascal, born at Clermont, France, 1623, died at Paris, 1662. He was a great mathematician and philosopher, and possessed extraordinary genius. Before he had attained his 24th year he had made many scientific experiments and discoveries, which won him a wide celebrity. At 25 he resigned all his former employments, and devoted himself entirely to devotional pursuits. He adopted the views of the Jansenists, and his well-known '*Lettres Provinciales*' were written against the Jesuits. Another of his chief works is '*Les Pensées*.'

2. The battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651, was fought between Charles II. and Cromwell. It resulted in the defeat of the former.

3. Perdicas, Antipater, Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus, Parmenio, Eumenes, Craterus, Aristobulus, Leonnatus.

4. Cape Colony, Africa, was first settled by the Dutch, 1650. It has belonged to Great Britain since 1806.

5. The Duke of Alva, 1508-1583. A Spanish general, who served under Charles V. and Philip II. He was sent by the latter monarch to quell the revolt of the Netherlands, 1567, and his cruelties have obtained for him an unenviable fame. It is said he caused 18,000 people to be executed. He resigned his command 1573. On his return to Spain he was imprisoned for four years, but upon Philip's desiring to gain possession of Portugal on the death of its king, Henry II., Alva was again placed at the head of an army, and in a fortnight completed the conquest of that country, 1580.

6. The peace of Versailles was a treaty signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, between Great Britain and North America, which recognised the independence of the United States.—The treaty of Amiens, March 27, 1802, settled the terms of a peace between England, France, Holland, and Spain, which was not of very long duration; war recommenced with France in little more than a year afterwards.—There have been many treaties

of Vienna, but that of 1815 is the most important. It modified and settled the boundaries of most of the countries of Europe, disturbed by the ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Lesson 93.

1. Admiral Byng was tried by court-martial at Portsmouth, and shot on board the *Monarch* at Spithead, in the reign of George II., 1757, for neglect of duty in forbearing to engage the French fleet off Minorca.

2. Boccaccio, 1313-1375, was a celebrated Italian poet and prose writer, the contemporary of Petrarch. His most famous work is the 'Decamerone,' a collection of 100 tales, supposed to be related in ten days, during the prevalence of the plague in Florence, 1348. Many of them are of an immoral tendency.

3. It was founded by Dean Colet, in the reign of Henry VIII.

4. Edward I. succeeded Henry III., 1272. He was returning from the Holy Land when he heard of his father's death. The coronation took place 1274.—The conquest of Wales 1283; its last native prince, Llewellyn, was slain in battle, and Edward, eldest son of the king, born at Carnarvon, was styled Prince of Wales.—In the dispute between Bruce and Baliol for the Scottish throne, Edward sided with the latter, and gave him the crown as his vassal, 1292. Baliol revolted; a war ensued, of which William Wallace was the hero, and Scotland regained its independence. Robert Bruce, grandson of Baliol's rival, became king 1306. Wallace was executed on Tower Hill, 1305.—The Jews banished the kingdom, 1290. Windmills, paper, and spectacles introduced. Use of coal forbidden, from the annoyance caused by the smoke. The regalia and coronation chair of Scotland brought to England and placed in Westminster Abbey, which was completed 1285.—The first Attorney-general appointed 1278. Wine sold as a cordial in apothecaries' shops.—A clause was added to Magna Charta, which enacted that no tax should be

levied without the consent of the Commons.—Edward I. is styled the English Justinian. He died at Burgh-upon-Sands, Cumberland, whilst advancing with an army against Scotland, and was buried at Westminster. He married: 1 Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III. of Castile; 2 Margaret, daughter of Philip III. of France, and, besides Edward II., who succeeded him, had 5 sons and 12 daughters.

5. The battle of Sluys off the coast of Flanders, in the reign of Edward III., 1340, was the first naval victory over the French.

6. Canada was formerly a French possession, but in a war which resulted from the attempts of the French to exclude the English from the fur trade, General Wolfe took Quebec, 1759, and by the treaty of Paris, 1763, Canada was formally ceded to Great Britain.

Lesson 94.

1. Three of the sons of Henry II. of France succeeded him: Francis II., 1559-1560; Charles IX., 1560-1574; Henry III., 1574-1589.

2. About A.D. 1608.

3. The Seleucidæ was a name given to the dynasty founded by Seleucus Nicator, the Greek general, who, after the death of Alexander the Great and the second division of the countries he had conquered, became King of Syria, and reigned B.C. 312-280.

4. It is a highly scented perfume, the secretion of a species of deer found in Tonquin, Thibet, Nepaul, Siberia, and China.

5. Condé, Turenne, Boufflers, Catinat, Villeroi, Villars, and Vendome, generals; Mazarin, Colbert, and Louvois, ministers; Bossuet, Fénelon, Bourdaloue, Massillon, Fléchier, Corneille, Racine, Molière, Boileau, Quinault, La Fontaine, La Bruyère, Pascal, Huet, divines, poets, and authors; Perrault, Mansard, Puget, Poussin, Le Sueur, and Le Brun, architects and painters.

6. 1 Dante, 1265-1321. 2 Tasso, 1544-1595. 3 Ariosto, 1474-1533.

Lesson 95.

1. Steppes is the Russian name applied to the dry, sandy, treeless plains extending along the north of the Black Sea, and between the sea of Azov and the Caspian and the Volga and the Oural.—Savannahs, or prairies, are the vast plains of North America, chiefly situated on the western side of the Mississippi.—Pampas, the treeless plains of the south of South America.—Llanos, the plains of the north of South America.

2. Of Europe 290,000,000; 74 to sq. mile. Asia, 600,000,000; 34 to sq. mile. Africa, perhaps 60,000,000; 5 to sq. mile. America, 70,000,000; 4 to sq. mile.

3. The institution of trial by jury is generally ascribed to Alfred the Great. It was fully established and organised by Henry II. Edward III. and Henry VI. also introduced several reforms in its constitution.

4. Ostracism, from the Greek word signifying shell, was introduced into Athens by Clisthenes, about B.C. 510. By this institution a citizen was banished for 10 years without accusation or trial. Its object was to remove quietly from the state those whose ambition prompted them to aim at attaining too large a share of power. The names of the proscribed were written by the citizens on an oyster shell or tile, and were collected in an urn. The number of votes had to amount to 6,000.—Petalism was a similar custom, which prevailed in Syracuse about B.C. 460. The names were written on an olive leaf.

5. Louis XV. succeeded his great grandfather Louis XIV. in 1715, at the early age of five years. Philip, Duke of Orleans, grand-nephew of the late king, became regent.—The Mississippi scheme, a plan to pay off the national debt projected by John Law, a Scotchman, brought ruin to thousands of families.—Philip V. of Spain, grandson of Louis XIV., claimed the throne of France, but afterwards acknowledging Louis XV. he entered into the quadruple alliance between England, France, Holland, and Austria.—War of the Polish

succession, 1733. Louis espoused the cause of his father-in-law, Stanislaus Leczinski; it was ended by the treaty of Vienna, 1735, by which Stanislaus received, as compensation for the loss of Poland, Bar and Lorraine, which, at his death, were to revert to France.—War of the Austrian succession, 1740. Charles VI. dying without male heirs, many rivals disputed the throne with his daughter Maria Theresa. France supported the claims of the Elector of Bavaria. The battles of Dettingen, 1743, Fontenoy 1745, Lawfeld 1747. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, restored tranquillity to Europe.—The Seven Years' War, 1756-1763; battle of Rosbach, 1757; Minden, 1759; siege of Quebec, 1759; treaty of Paris, 1763.—Damien attempted to assassinate the king, 1757.—The Jesuits expelled from France, 1764. Death of the Dauphin and Dauphiness, 1765. Corsica ceded to France, 1768. Cardinal Fleury, Marshal Saxe, Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, Montesquieu, Diderot, and D'Alembert lived in this reign.—Louis XV. died of small-pox, 1744, universally detested for his vices. He married Maria Leczinski, daughter of Stanislaus, the exiled king of Poland. Besides the Dauphin he had 11 other children, most of whom died in infancy.

6. The Zollverein, from the German 'zoll,' toll or tax, and 'verein,' union, is a commercial association, of which Prussia is the head. It was formed in 1818, and all the states of Germany have since joined it. The chief advantages resulting from this league are, freedom of trade among the states composing it, and a uniform duty on all goods exported or imported.

Lesson 96.

1. Albert Durer, 1470-1528; Holbein, 1498-1554; Sir P. Lely, 1617-1680; Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1648-1723; A. R. Mengs, 1728-1779. Of the present century, Kaulbach, Cornelius, Schnorr, Schadow, Bendemann, Sohn, Köhler, Lessing, Achenbach, and Koch.

2. Francis Beaumont, 1586-1615, and John Fletcher,

1576–1625, were dramatists, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The former was the son of a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the latter of the bishop of Bristol. They produced 52 plays, and enjoyed a popularity which surpassed even that of Shakspeare and Ben Jonson, but their writings are sullied with the viciousness of the age.

3. W. Pitt, C. J. Fox, E. Burke, R. B. Sheridan, statesmen.—Sir J. Moore, Sir R. Abercrombie, Lords Nelson, Duncan, St. Vincent, Hood, Howe, Rodney, and Captain Cooke, military and naval commanders.—Bishops Warburton, Newton, Porteus, Heber, and Horaley, J. and C. Wesley, G. Whitefield, Dr. J. Milner, H. Blair, and W. Paley, divines.—W. Cowper, R. Burns, P. B. Shelley, J. Keats, T. Chatterton, M. Akenside, K. White, poets.—D. Hume, E. Gibbon, T. Smollett, W. Robertson, historians.—Dr. Johnson, O. Goldsmith, Adam Smith, Lord Kaimes, and Sir W. Blackstone, authors.—Sir W. Herschell, Sir H. Davy, Dr. Priestley, Dugald Stewart, philosophers.—Sir J. Reynolds and T. Gainsborough, artists.—Sir F. Chantrey and J. Flaxman, sculptors.—James Watt, improver of the steam-engine; J. Brindley, canal engineer; Sir R. Arkwright, inventor of the spinning frame.

4. On the side of the Greeks: Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, the commander-in-chief of the Greek forces; Menelaus, King of Sparta; Achilles, the chief hero of the war; Ulysses, King of Ithaca; Nestor, King of Pylos; Ajax, son of Telamon, King of Salamis, Diomedes or Tydides, King of Argos; and Patroclus, the friend of Achilles.—On the side of the Trojans: Hector, son of Priam, King of Troy; Paris and Deiphobus, his brothers; Æneas and Euphorbus.

5. Prometheus was the son of the Titan Iapetus and Clymene. His name signifies 'forethought.' He is represented as the great benefactor of the human race, notwithstanding the opposition of Zeus. It is said that he stole fire from heaven, and taught mortals many useful arts. He was chained by Zeus to a rock on Mount Caucasus, and an eagle consumed his liver,

which was perpetually renewed. Hercules killed the eagle, and delivered Prometheus.

6. $37\frac{1}{2}$ millions, 183 to the square mile.

Lesson 97.

1. Four strongly fortified towns in the north of Italy: Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnano.

2. The pyramids of Egypt are celebrated for their stupendous size and remote antiquity. They extend along the banks of the Nile, in separate groups, for nearly 50 miles of latitude. The chief ones are situated near Gizeh, and consist of three large and six smaller pyramids. This group contains the largest of all, which is called the 'Great Pyramid.' The supposed dates of their erection vary greatly; they are said to have been commenced about B.C. 1500, though some place it very much earlier. The great pyramid was erected by Cheops, King of Egypt, about B.C. 1082; it is 461 feet in height, and covers nearly 13 acres of ground. The second was built by Cephren or Cephrenes, brother and successor of Cheops, and the third by Mycerinus, son of Cheops. They are built of immense blocks of stone, and contain chambers, passages, and galleries. The object of their construction is not quite known; it is conjectured that they are the mausoleums of the Egyptian kings.

3. Severus, A.D. 211; Constantius Chlorus, A.D. 306.

4. India rubber is a liquid which exudes from the caoutchouc tree, which grows in Cayenne, Quito, Brazil, and other parts of South America.—Breadfruit tree: Otaheite, Sandwich Isles, and throughout Polynesia.—Cocoa nut: Society Isles, Ceylon, Arabia, and Africa.—Upas, or poison tree: Java.

5. The Koran is the Bible of the Mahometans; the rhapsodies it contains were originally promulgated as revelations from heaven, by Mahomet, and were preserved on palm leaves or shoulder bones of mutton. Two years after his death, they were collected into one volume by Abubeker, A.D. 635.—The Vedas are the

sacred writings of the Hindoos; they were written about B.C. 900, in Sanscrit.—The Zendavesta, the sacred books of the Parsees, are attributed to Zoroaster, the founder of the religion of the Parsees, the fire-worshippers of Persia, who was born B.C. 589.

6. Because they were first made from gold brought from the coast of Guinea, Africa, 1663.

Lesson 98.

1. 1 'Paradise Lost,' Book iv. 2 'Paradise Lost,' Book v. 3 'Henry VIII.,' act iv., scene 2.—Shakespeare.

2. The simoom is a hot dry wind, which prevails in most countries situated near arid sandy deserts. It blows over the Sahara and Arabia. In Egypt and Nubia it is called the Khamseen.—The sirocco is a hot suffocating wind, which visits Arabia, Persia, certain parts of Hindostan, and Italy and Spain.

3. John Locke, 1632–1704, was an eminent philosopher. He was born at Wrington, near Bristol, and was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. Being of too delicate a constitution to pursue with advantage the profession of a physician, for which he had been designed, he became secretary to Sir W. Vane, and afterwards tutor to Lord Ashley's son. During the period this nobleman, subsequently created Earl of Shaftesbury, enjoyed the favour of Charles II., he was enabled to befriend Locke, and when he fell into disgrace and sought refuge in Holland, Locke accompanied him, and spent six years in that country, only returning to England at the Revolution, when he was made Commissioner of Appeals. His great work is 'An Essay concerning Human Understanding;' he also wrote 'Letters concerning Toleration,' 'Treatises on Civil Government,' 'Thoughts concerning Education,' and 'The Conduct of the Understanding.'

4. The palace of the Tuileries was commenced by Catherine de Medici, 1564, and finished by Louis XIV.

5. The Walcheren expedition, a British naval force

of 35 ships of the line and 200 smaller vessels, under Sir R. Strachan, and 40,000 troops, under the Earl of Chatham, was despatched, July 1809, to seize the French batteries on the Scheldt. Flushing was invested and taken, but the Earl of Chatham remained totally inactive, and at last the place was evacuated, disease broke out among the troops from the unhealthiness of the climate, and only a wreck of the army returned in December.

6. New Zealand has been compared to England, on account of the humidity of its climate, the general average of showery days being 124 in the year; winter and spring are the wettest months, but there is no rainy season, neither do hot winds prevail at certain periods. It is a very temperate and salubrious climate, and the atmosphere is so transparent that objects may be discerned at an amazing distance. August, September, and October are the spring months.—Tasmania enjoys a fine healthy climate. From the vicinity of the South Pole the cold is more extreme than in England; a dry, pure, and elastic atmosphere almost invariably prevails. The greatest quantity of rain falls in the western districts, and the least in the southern. There are about 50 or 60 wet days in the year. The autumnal season is the most agreeable. September, October, and November are the spring months.

Lesson 99.

1. London, 2,800,000.—Paris, 1,825,274.

2. Ferdinand VII., King of Spain, died 1833, having appointed his infant daughter, Isabella II., the present queen, as his successor, under the regency of her mother, Queen Christina. Her claim was opposed by her uncle, Don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand, and a civil war was the consequence, but Isabella was at last successful. Under the Salic law, which had been introduced into Spain by the French Bourbons, Don Carlos was the rightful heir; the old constitutional law of Spain, which permitted females to govern, was revived in favour of

the queen.—Donna Maria succeeded her grandfather, John VI., King of Portugal, 1826. Her uncle, Don Miguel, was appointed Regent, but usurped the throne; a civil war ensued, and, by the help of England, the queen was reinstated in her rights, 1840.

3. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, was born Dec. 7, 1542. She was the daughter of James V. and Mary, daughter of the Duke of Guise. Her father died a few days after her birth, and she became queen; the Earl of Arran was Regent, and Beatoun, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom. Her early years were spent in France, at the court of Catherine de Medici, whose son, the Dauphin Francis, she married, 1558; he became king, 1559, but died the following year, and Mary returned to Scotland, landing at Leith, 1561, after an absence of nearly 13 years. Her Scottish subjects looked with displeasure upon her French tastes and levity of disposition; she was, moreover, a Roman Catholic, while Presbyterianism now prevailed in her native land, and John Knox openly taught and preached the reformed doctrines. In 1565, Mary married her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley. She showed great favour to an Italian musician, David Rizzio, who was murdered, at the instigation of her husband, in Holyrood Palace, in her presence. Shortly afterwards Darnley himself met his death, being blown up by gunpowder in a solitary house in the Kirk of Field. The Earl of Bothwell and the queen were accused of the crime; and three months afterwards Mary married Bothwell, who had obtained a divorce from his wife. The indignant Scots rose in arms; the queen surrendered at Carberry Hill, and was imprisoned at the Castle of Lochleven, 1567, and her infant son, James VI., was crowned king. In a few months Mary escaped from prison, and being aided by the Roman Catholic noblemen, the battle of Langside was fought, which resulted in her total defeat. She fled to England, and claimed the protection of Elizabeth, who detained her a captive. Many fruitless plots were devised for her deliverance; at last a conspiracy was

formed to assassinate Elizabeth, and place Mary on the throne. Babington, a gentleman of Derbyshire, was the chief conspirator. The queen was tried for her share in the plot, and condemned. She was executed at Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, 1587.

4. Nicholas Breakspere, Adrian IV., 1154–1159.

5. Refraction of light is the bending of rays of light from the course they formerly pursued. If a ray of light enter a medium denser or rarer than that it moved in before, it changes its direction at the surface of that medium, and is bent or refracted. A ray of light is reflected when it is thrown back into the medium through which it came to meet the reflecting surface. All objects in nature reflect, more or less, the sun's rays, and send them back into the general mass of light.

6. Charles XII., of Sweden, invaded Russia 1700, and conquered Peter the Great at the battle of Narva; but was himself defeated by Peter at the battle of Pulstowa, 1709.

Lesson 100.

1. Gustavus Vasa, born 1490, was a nobleman descended from the ancient kings of Sweden. He sought refuge from the cruelty and oppression of Christian II., called the Nero of the North, in the forests of Dalecarlia; at last, gathering an army, he defeated Christian, and was himself proclaimed king, 1525. He introduced Lutheranism into Sweden, and was a despotic, but wise and beneficent monarch. He died 1560. Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was a descendant of Gustavus Vasa, and succeeded his father, Charles IX., in 1612. He was a noble character, a brave general, and a decided Protestant; he upheld the cause of his religion in the Thirty Years' War, gained the battle of Leipsic, 1631, and fell in the hour of victory at Lutzen, 1632.

2. Vimieira, 1808; Corunna and Talavera, 1809; Busaco, 1810; Barossa, Fuentes d'Onore, and Albuera, 1811; Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, and Salamanca, 1812; Vittoria and the Pyrenees, 1813.

3. Venice was a celebrated republic, which, for nearly ten centuries, formed one of the most influential and wealthy of the maritime states. It took its rise during the inroads of the Barbarians. When Attila, King of the Huns, ravaged Italy, the Veneti took refuge in the small islands to the north of the Adriatic, where they founded Venice, A.D. 452. They adopted a consular form of government, similar to that of Rome, but in 697 this power was abolished, and the state elected a Doge or supreme magistrate. The Venetians played a conspicuous part in the Crusades, and in the military events of the times. The curious custom of espousing the Adriatic arose in 1173. Annually, upon Ascension-day, the Doge, in the bucentaur or state barge, attended by all the nobility and foreign ambassadors in gondolas, cast a ring into the Adriatic. In process of time Venice, by its increasing commerce and power, excited the envy of the sovereigns of Europe. In 1508 France, Germany, Italy, and Spain entered into the league of Cambray for its destruction; the republic was nearly ruined, and in 1510 the league was dissolved. During a great part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Venice was occupied with wars with the Turks, during which it lost Cyprus, Candia, and the Morea; the treaty of Passarowitz ended the struggle. In the eighteenth century the power of this state began to decay; its commerce had passed into other hands. In 1797 Napoleon Bonaparte took possession of Venice, which, by the treaty of Campo Formio, he gave up to Austria. In 1805 Austria was obliged, by the treaty of Presburg, to cede the Venetian States to Italy, of which they continued to form a part till 1814, when they again reverted to Austria. After the war of 1866 Austria ceded Venice to Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.—The city of Venice is situated on more than 100 islands, connected by bridges, the chief of which is the Rialto over the Grand Canal. Boats called gondolas are used for internal communication. The finest part of the city is the district of San Marco, containing the cathedral of St. Mark and the Ducal palace. The arsenal was once the first in Europe;

it occupies an area of about three miles in circumference.

4. The rebellion of 1715, in the reign of George I., was an attempt of James Francis, called the Old Pretender, son of James II., to regain the throne. His forces were defeated at Sheriffmuir and at Preston, and he was obliged to retire to France.—The rebellion of 1745 was the last rising in favour of the Stuarts. Charles Edward, the young Pretender, son of James Francis, after one or two successful engagements, was defeated at Culloden, 1746.

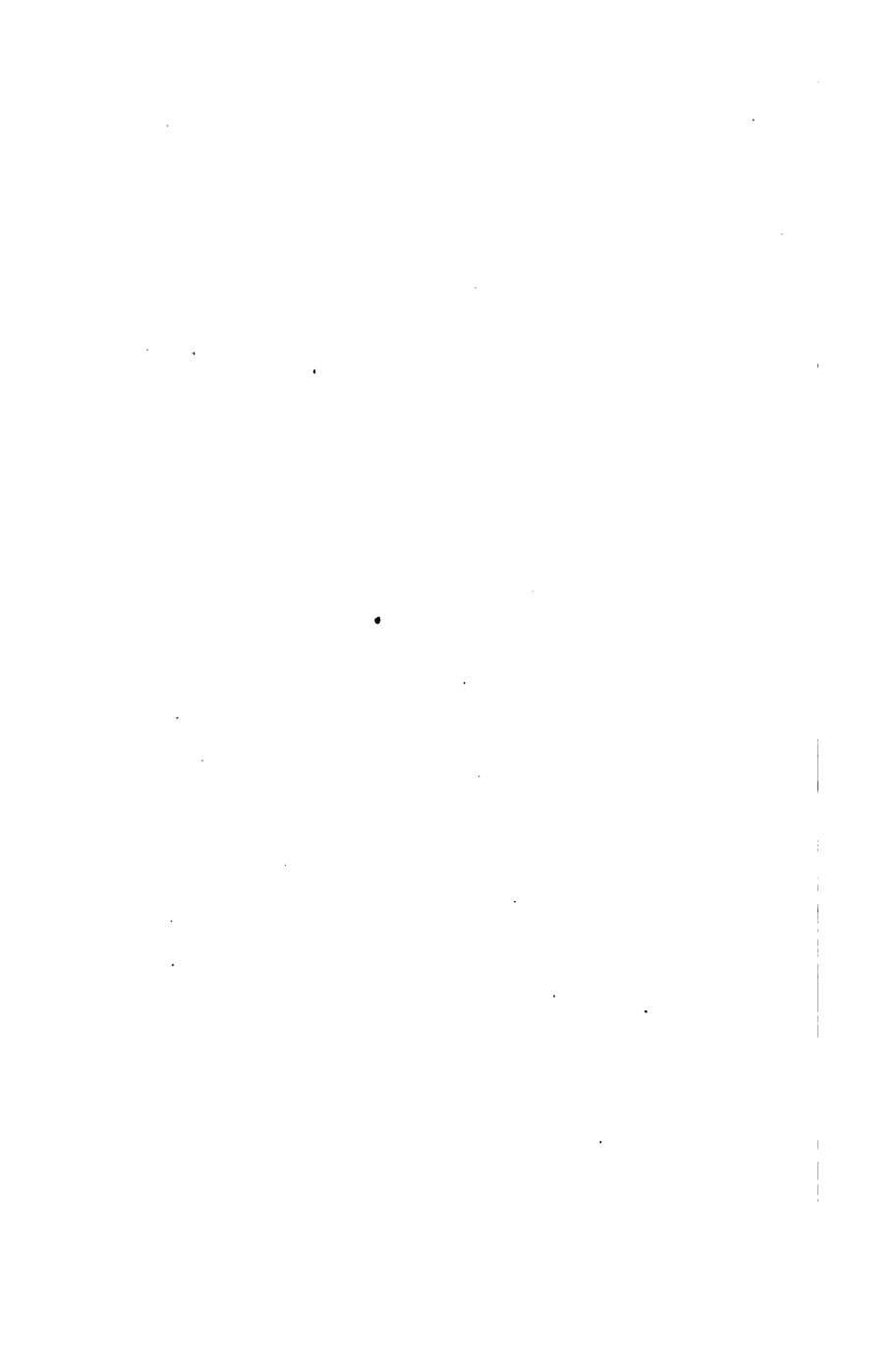
5. Petrarch, 1304-1374.

6. The Venerable Bede, 672 or 673-735, was an Anglo-Saxon monk. He was born at Jarrow in Durham, and passed his life in the monastery of Wearmouth. He there wrote his 'History of the Anglo-Saxon Church,' as well as numerous other works. He was greatly revered for his learning and piety.—Alcuin, an Anglo-Saxon, born 735, at York or in Scotland, was the most renowned scholar of his age. He was invited by Charlemagne to France, 782, and he formed the brightest ornament of that emperor's court. He spent his last years at the Abbey of Tours, and died in 804. His letters contain much valuable information of the times in which he lived.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of women in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services. The public sector has also become a major employer of young people, with the number of young people employed in the public sector increasing from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1995.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people with disabilities in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services. The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities, with the number of people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector increasing from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1995.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1980, people over 50 years of age made up 30% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 40%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people over 50 years of age in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with the number of people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector increasing from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1995.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years of age. In 1980, people over 65 years of age made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people over 65 years of age in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with the number of people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector increasing from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1995.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years of age. In 1980, people over 75 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people over 75 years of age in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with the number of people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector increasing from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1995.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 85 years of age. In 1980, people over 85 years of age made up 2% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people over 85 years of age in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.



